

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 189.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

PRIMROSE-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS, ONE MILE FROM COVENTRY,
Conducted by Mr. THOMAS WYLES, with efficient Assistants.

AMONG the chief objects of this Establishment are—

1. **THE JUDICIOUS REGULATION OF THE PROPENSITIES.**—Care is taken to secure their subordination to the control and influence of the nobler qualities of our nature, and to make them tributary to a right formation of character.

2. **THE RIGHT EXERCISE OF THE INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.**—Knowledge of the highest practical value is communicated in such a way as to avoid the repulsive influence commonly felt in Schools, and to render it available for the actual business and enjoyment of after-life.

3. **THE CULTIVATION OF THE MORAL SENTIMENTS.**—Corporal punishment is repudiated, and moral means relied on, as sufficient to sustain reasonable authority on one side, and secure reasonable obedience on the other. The spirit and principles of Christianity, and the necessity of unqualified obedience to the expressed Will of God, are constantly inculcated; whilst a sense of moral obligation is appealed to as the noblest motive to industry and perseverance. The great purpose of the Principal being, to fit youths to discharge wisely the responsible duties of *Christian citizenship*.

The premises are spacious, and pleasantly situated; the domestic arrangements are under the care of Mrs. WYLES, and the entire economy of the School is constituted with a special regard to the health and enjoyment of the pupils.

Parents, and others interested in the education of youth, are respectfully invited to apply to Mr. WYLES for prospectuses, containing a more amplified statement of his plans, the subjects of study, terms, &c., with references to many ministers and gentlemen. Pupils received from Five Years of Age. Terms Moderate.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

Resident Biblical Tutor—Rev. Robert Winter, Jun., Director.
The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities—Lecturer, Rev. Joseph Parker Spink, B.A.

The Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry—Lecturer, Rev. John Eyre Ashby, B.A., F.R.A.S.
Classical Master—Mr. William Olding.

French Master—M. Louis Direy, M.A., ex-Professor in the University of France.
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Resident Drawing and Writing Master—Mr. G. W. Ley.
English Literature and Composition—Mr. E. Baldwin.
Book-keeping and Accounts—Mr. Fred. Churchill.

With resident Assistant Masters.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. E. Baldwin.

Examiners—Rev. Joseph Sortain, A.B.; Joseph Gouge Greenwood, Esq. (of London), B.A.

* The next Session will commence on Tuesday, July 24th.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, a MASTER to superintend the Pupils during the hours of recreation. He would not be required to take any part in their instruction, consequently no salary will be given for the first six months; as board and the opportunity he would have of qualifying himself for a more important engagement are considered equivalent to the service at first required. Should he prove his capability for advancement, the introduction may lead to a permanent engagement. Testimonials of character and qualification to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. E. BALDWIN, 47, Grand Parade, Brighton.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
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THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for THREE or FOUR BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

The School will re-open on FRIDAY, JULY 27th 1849.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.

REV. J. S. GILBERT, late of PRIMROSE-HILL HOUSE, COVENTRY, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed to 38, CLEMENS-STREET, LEAMINGTON, where he will re-commence school on MONDAY, the 16th of JULY next.

Prospectuses, with particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded on application.

WANTED, a pious man as FOREMAN in a PAPER MILL. Address A. B., No. 4, Ave Maria-lane, London.

EXETER HALL.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL being CLOSED for Repairs and Alterations, EXETER HALL has been taken for the use of the Congregation until the works are completed. Worship and Preaching will be conducted by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Minister of Westminster Chapel.

IN THE MORNINGS OF THE SABBATHS

Discourses are being delivered on the

HISTORY OF WORSHIP,

and in the EVENINGS on MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS. Service commences in the Morning at ELEVEN, and in the Evening at Half-past SIX.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL in the CITY-ROAD (on the site lately occupied by the Orphan Working School) will be LAID on MONDAY, July 2nd, at half-past 3, by the Rev. JOHN LEIFCHILD, D.D., who will deliver an address on the occasion.

A Public Tea Meeting will be held the same day, at the British School-room, Denmark-terrace, Pentonville, at half-past 5, when the Rev. JOHN MORISON, D.D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., the Rev. Messrs. J. Allon, C. Gilbert, T. B. Hollis, J. C. Harrison, B. Brown, T. Aveling, and J. C. Gallaway.

Tickets of admission, 1s. each, may be obtained of Mr. Ford, at Mr. Hartings, Islington; of Mr. Denison, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate; and on the ground.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS,
STAMFORD-HILL.

For Fatherless Children, under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, June 29th, 1849, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUCIE will take the Chair, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.

Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart. Sir George Carroll, Bart.

T. Q. Finnis, Esq., Sheriff and Alderman.

Samuel P. Arnold, Esq. Henry Mason, Esq.

Edward Baker, Jun., Esq. William Mawby, Esq.

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William Black, Esq. Donald Nichol, Esq.

Peter Bunnell, Esq. Francis Pouget, Esq.

Charles S. Butler, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.

William Cooke, M.D., Esq. Charles Rose, Esq.

William Collins, Esq. Abraham W. Roberts, Esq.

Daniel Cronin, Esq. William Thornborrow, Esq.

John Epps, M.D., Esq. George Torr, Esq.

William E. Franks, Esq. William W. Tyler, Esq.

Robert M. Holborn, Esq. Henry W. Vallance, Esq.

Joseph J. Hubbard, Esq. Frederick Wilkins, Esq.

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Robert Wilkinson, Esq.

Jabez Jackson, Esq. Joseph Yarton, Esq.

Richard Jolly, Esq. John Young, Esq.

Peter C. Leckie, Esq. Beal French, Esq.

W. Soward, Esq.

Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, and at the Offices of the Institution, 32, Poultry.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Honorary
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Secretaries.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY; established 1837. Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict. cap. 20, and 10th Vict., cap. 1.—62, King William-street, London, and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

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The Midsummer Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head offices of the Company, or of any of its agents throughout the country.

In the Life Department the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

To all agents and solicitors, auctioneers and surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

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—the same movements, in silver cases, at £3 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

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TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 a, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-

POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130 a, Oxford-street."

COALS.—**COCKERELL and CO.** (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "best Coals only." Cockerell and Co. strongly recommend their friends to buy at the present unprecedentedly low price of 32s. 6d. per Ton cash, for the best Coals that can be obtained.

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It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

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Families wishing to grind their own can have SNOWDEN'S ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffees, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT

A NEW LIGHT OVERCOAT FOR THE SPRING.

May suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.

59, CORNHILL.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

The PALETOT reduced to £1 10s., and the cloth of a much finer texture than the "original Paletot." The Manufacturing Partner in this Establishment having lived some time with Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, of Regent-street, has paid much attention to this generally approved garment, and can recommend it to purchasers as being superior as well as 6s. less in price. Every size kept ready made.

The OXONIAN (new coat), £1 15s. The most graceful garment of the day.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do. 2 15 0 England Cloth, Fast Colour.

SAXONY BLACK TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and Fancy Trousers and Waistcoats in every variety.

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Observe "PALETOT EMPORIUM," 37, POULTRY, near the Bank.

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By the Author of "How to Win Love," &c. &c.

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"A very charming and admirably written volume."—Nonconformist.

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By Mrs. CATHERINE CROWE, Author of "Susan Hopley," &c. &c.

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ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY,

AND

WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

By EDWARD MIALI.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most seasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."—*Eclectic Review*.

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the *Nonconformist* in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the *Nonconformist* last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"We are quite sure that the preservation of these essays, in a permanent and portable form, will be received as a timely gift by the Nonconformist body."—*Western Times*.

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations."—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1d.; or 6s. per 100,

THE SUFFRAGE;

OR,

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND LABOURING CLASSES.

By EDWARD MIALI.

This Tract, of which already upwards of forty editions have been issued, is republished at the present crisis with the object of promoting an union of all classes to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

"The subject is discussed with remarkable vigour, earnestness, and ability; and those who may not be prepared to adopt the conclusions of the writer, will nevertheless be pleased with his fresh and masculine style, the force of his logic, and the felicity of his illustrations."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1846.

"DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

"JAMES ELLIS,"

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)

To Mr. Keating.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, AND OTHER WOOLLENS.

MEASAM'S CARPET SOAP instantly restores the Colours, removes Spots and Stains, and so completely cleanses, that after many years' wear they look almost equal to new, BY WASHING ONLY, and at the trifling expense of less than One Penny per yard.

For cleansing Paint and for general purposes, it is not to be equalled, as it will not, in the slightest degree, injure the most delicate colours.

Sold in jars, with directions, at 1s. 6d. per lb. (jars included) by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen, and at the Manufactory, No. 1 and 3, Lower Kennington-lane, London.

For Stopping Decaying Teeth, Preventing Toothache, and Improving Mastication; use

BRANDE'S IMPERIAL ENAMEL; Price One Shilling per packet, being similar to that sold at 2s. 6d., and perfectly innocuous in its effect. May be applied with perfect ease, without pain; is put into the tooth in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes. Full directions given with each box.

COLYTON.—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is."—J. Pady, Independent Minister.

BRADFORD.—"I have had a packet from one of your agents, with which I have filled two teeth, and I find I can use them as well as ever I did in my life. I have not had the tooth-ache since."—Abm. Collings, North, Brook-place.

GLAN CONWAY.—"Two persons have used the Enamel which you sent me before, and they have had no pain whatever after applying it; one of them had a very large hollow tooth indeed."—James Williams, Hendrewacod, (North Wales.)

See numerous other Testimonials in various Papers, every one of which is STRICTLY AUTHENTIC.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 34, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS, (as above) and you will ensure the Genuine Article by Return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!! THROW AWAY YOUR TRUSSES!!!

DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated Cure for Single or Double Rupture, the efficacy of which is now too well established to need comment. It is easy in application, produces no inconvenience, and will be forwarded on receipt of a Post-office order, or stamps, for 6s. 6d.

The public is cautioned against spurious imitations of this invaluable boon, as it has never yet been disclosed.

Dr. De Roos has a vast number of old Trusses, trophies of his immense success, which he will almost give away to those who like to wear them. Hours 10 till 1—4 till 8.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VII.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—GENTLEMEN,—I concluded my last letter to you by stating "that, if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form." In that letter, I pointed out to you some of the differences between my apparatus and those small machines sold for three or four guineas each. I will now point out to you other things in which they differ. As medical men, I take it for granted that you are convinced of the fact, that unless quantity of fluid travels through the body of the patient as well as the shock, galvanism does no good; and also that it is possible to send tremendous shocks through the body of the patient, whilst the quantity of fluid is so trifling, that you cannot detect it with the most delicate galvanometer. Now, the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and experience shows us, that in order to force any quantity of fluid through the body, there must be a series of plates, and that they must be combined with each other in a peculiar manner, and that by this arrangement, the battery of a series of plates is capable of producing effects which a single pair of plates, although containing ten times as much metal as the whole put together, cannot produce. You, who know anything of galvanism, know this to be the fact; therefore, when you hear any person say that he can produce the same effects with a single pair of plates as you can with twelve pair, merely tell him he makes a great mistake; you need not use a harsher term. There is no better test of quantity of fluid than the magnetization of iron; but even this is no proof of a battery being capable of sending a quantity of fluid through the body of a patient, for although, travelling through a perfect conductor, it shows quantity, it does not do so when travelling through an imperfect conductor, such as the human body is. The following scene between myself and a young mechanic, who brought for my inspection an apparatus with a water-regulator, soliciting my orders, will explain the thing more clearly. He took from his handkerchief a beautifully finished electro-magnetic apparatus, calling it an "electro-galvanic apparatus," and after explaining various parts of it to me, concluded by stating, that it was entirely his own invention. I could not help smiling at the man's audacity, for three arrangements in it were of my invention, and another the invention of a clergyman. However, I allowed him to proceed, until he at last came to his great invention, as he called it, which was the method of regulating the strength of the shock by means of a tube of water. I told him, it was a very pretty contrivance; but, unfortunately, it so interfered with the quantity of fluid as to render the apparatus useless. He either could not or would not understand this, "for," said he, "the more powerful the shock is, the greater is the quantity of the fluid." "Well," said I, "if I cannot convince you one way, I may perhaps another. You admit that it requires quantity of fluid to magnetize iron; here is a bar of iron with some wire coiled round it; magnetize it." I saw by his hesitating manner that he was convinced he could not do it. He tried and failed. I now made him try the same experiment with my apparatus. The iron was immediately converted into a powerful magnet. I next desired him to try the effects of his apparatus upon the galvanometer. He did so. The needle remained immovable. On trying the same experiment with mine, the needle was instantly deflected east and west. The way to make this experiment fairly, is as follows:—Join the handle which is connected with one of the screws of the coil, to one of the screws of the galvanometer; hold the other handle in your hand, whilst, with the other hand, you touch the other screw of the galvanometer. If any quantity of fluid circulates through the body, the needle of the galvanometer will immediately be deflected east and west, but not otherwise. If any one tells you he can do this with a single pair of plates, and attempts to prove it, be particular that he uses the same wires, which are to be united to the body of the patient, and that the piston of the water-regulator be not pushed down to the bottom of the glass tube, for, although this does not much matter, the experiment may as well be made fairly, as in galvanizing a patient, the piston would be but half way down the tube. The young mechanic left me, acknowledging his ignorance of the principles of medical galvanism, declaring that he would never rest until he had discovered a method of regulating the intensity, without at all interfering with the quantity of fluid. "Then," said I, "you will have discovered that which I have been using for the last ten years." Another great advantage in my apparatus is, that instead of using one of acid to seven of water, one of acid to forty of water is quite strong enough. Price ten guineas.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, 23, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS WAREHOUSE, 546, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 2 Regent-street, City-road, London.

H. HARRISON, late W. E. WASHBOURNE, begs to call attention to the GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS, manufactured by himself under License from the Gutta Percha Company's Patent, which possesses many and great advantages hitherto unattainable. It has those of Cheapness of first Cost, Durability, Lightness, and saving of the expense and trouble of Oiling; and if by any accident it should be cut or broken, is easily repaired, and without expense. H. Harrison also keeps on sale a large assortment of all articles now made of Gutta Percha. Every kind of Riding and Driving Whips; Plaited and Solid Mill-bands and Tubing; Inkstands, Picture-frames, Dessert and Card Plates; Ornaments and Devices in great variety, Fire-buckets, Bowls, and every new article, as soon as they are invented and manufactured.

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THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 189.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

EPISCOPAL SCHEME FOR THE CURE OF SOULS.

A FORTNIGHT ago, our duty compelled us to notice and to echo the "Cry of the Curates." This week, our story is of a bishop, and, as our readers may anticipate, is far less obnoxious in its tone. Bishops constitute a class of men who seldom complain. Their path through life, at least after their introduction to their sees, is commonly an easy one. They ride to the last station of mortality in first-class carriages. They know comparatively little of worldly worry, unless, like him of Exeter, they strive to correct the too great preponderance of comfort in their earthly lot, by keeping a select variety of rods in pickle for their own backs. Hence, the "Cry" of a bishop is a rarity. Such troubles as fall to the class they keep to themselves, or rather, instead of appealing to the public for redress, they quietly exert their own power to remove. The moans of a houseless bishop need never penetrate beyond the precincts of the Ecclesiastical Commission. There they are certain of exciting fraternal sympathy, and, what is better, a sympathy which delights to express itself in "deeds not words." From the time of its constitution by Act of Parliament, the said Commission has been a snug episcopal workshop, in which the high dignitaries of the Establishment get jobs done for themselves in the neatest and most noiseless manner. The last work turned out of hand by this politico-ecclesiastical body does credit to the sagacity of the Bishop of Durham, to whose order it was got up, and to the pliant and skilful promptitude of those who have executed his wishes with the nicest exactitude.

There is a parish in the diocese of Durham, now become somewhat notorious, ycleped Bishopwearmouth. The whole story of the said parish has been so often before the public that we need not repeat it. It may suffice to remind our readers, that its ecclesiastical revenues are large, calculated, even by the Commission, to amount to some £3,550 a-year. Close adjoining it is Sunderland, a populous place, and but miserably provided with means for the "cure of souls." Bishopwearmouth comprehends the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Deptford, that of St. Thomas, the church or chapel of Ryhope, and also of Hylton-otherwise-Ford. Of course, as things go, it was to have been expected that these assistant or supplementary churches would derive but little aid out of the abundance of the benefice; and, in conformity with this expectation, it comes out that the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Deptford, has no certain endowment, and that the minister has no house of residence—that the church or chapel of Hylton-otherwise-Ford has a very inadequate endowment—that Ryhope can count upon participating in the Bishopwearmouth fund, to the extent only of £100 per annum—and that the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas gets but double that sum. Sunderland has looked with a longing eye, but hitherto in vain, for a slice out of this large and improving income. The living of Bishopwear-

mouth is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham—three of the minor pieces of preferment are in the patronage of the rector of the parish. Let us now see the dexterous manner in which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have executed the order of Dr. Maltby.

They have addressed to the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, Head of the Church, a paper which they entitle "Draft scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Bishopwearmouth." The first of these provisions for the "cure of souls," is one transferring the whole patronage of the secondary places from the rector of the parish, and a gentleman residing at Stockton-upon-Tees, to the "Bishop of Durham and his successors for ever." This done, they settle sixteen hundred pounds a-year upon the rector, divide £1,050 amongst the various chapelries in the parish, and invest the balance of £900 a-year as a fund to provide them with parsonage houses. Poor Sunderland is left out of consideration altogether. The effect will be as follows:—the rector of Bishopwearmouth, having the cure of some 8,000 souls, will get, independently of considerable assistance in his work, close upon £2,000 a-year, while the rector of Sunderland, with 15,000 parishioners, and no assistance, is left to shift upon somewhere about £300 a-year. The "scheme" has not yet obtained the formal sanction of the Privy Council. But it is scarcely conceivable that Lord John Russell will negative any proposal having upon it the imprimatur of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

The *Daily News*, from whose columns we have gathered the above particulars, and who has taken a lively interest in this affair, from its commencement, is very indignant with the Bishop of Durham, and with those who are assisting him, for the gross partiality and selfishness exhibited in this arrangement. Perhaps that journal will, after a time, gain sufficient experience to convince it that all labour directed towards a reformation of the detail abuses of the Church Establishment is simply thrown away. One bishop may differ from another bishop in his mental and moral idiosyncrasy; but human nature placed in a position commanding great wealth and extensive patronage, and entailing trifling labour and but a shadow of responsibility, will always exhibit characteristics which the world has agreed to designate by the term selfishness. How can it be expected that men, elevated by law to such a station, will manifest an indifference to the privileges conferred upon them, or sympathize with the real wants and necessities of the Church committed to their care? Is not every provision affecting them an inducement to cherish worldly-mindedness? a barrier against any inclination to consult the well-being of immortal souls, in preference to their own earthly aggrandizement? Does not the State rain honours upon them, pamper them, surround them on every hand with luxuries, and deal with them, from first to last, as though incapable of being influenced by purer considerations than those which have reference to their own temporal advantage? Is it not part of the system to reserve splendid prizes for the purpose of enticing gentlemen of rank into the Church? Would the Establishment answer the purpose of the aristocracy if it really and exclusively did what it professes to do, namely, make provision for the "cure of souls?" Would statesmen so eagerly defend it if its main object were a spiritual one? And does the *Daily News* imagine that a system so moulded by aristocratic influences, and so conducive to aristocratic ends, will ever be allowed by the oligarchy, or their creatures the bishops, to be filched from them in detail by the mere force of what is due to the ostensible object of the Church and to public decency? The fault is in the system, and indignation levelled simply against individuals appears to us to be pure waste.

Perhaps, however, we are too hasty in saying so much. The efforts of the *Daily News*, of Mr. Horsman, of Lord Ashley, and Church-reformers who are like-minded, will not be wholly useless. They will not accomplish the improvements aimed

at, but they will expose the abuses which are ineradicable. The ball which they fire against worldly arrangements in the Church, will not make the slightest dint in them, but, glancing off at an angle, will slay many a man's cherished notions about the spiritual object of the Establishment. They will not shame bishops into a regard to appearances, but they will open the eyes of thousands to the radical evil of the present system. An impartial distribution of the revenues of the Church amongst the clergy who really do her work, would render the institution useless to our nobility and gentry. It would become powerless as a piece of political machinery, and despicable as a provision for portionless sons, sons-in-law, nephews, and college toadies. The engine has been put together by secular ingenuity, is worked by secular power, and is meant to subserve secular ends—it is nonsense to expect that they who profit by it will adapt it, at their own cost, to spiritual purposes. You might just as reasonably hope to make the army promote the objects of the Peace Society, as to mould the Church of England into an exclusive, or even a preponderant, spiritual agency. Bid the sun cease to shine, the ocean to sink into settled repose, nature to forget her own handiwork! Command any impossible or contradictory result it may please you! You cannot outmatch the extravagance of imagining that whilst the constitution of the State remains what it is, and the Church is united with it, the latter can ever become other or higher than a system of mechanism for working out the designs of the oligarchy. Individuals may be better than the institution they are connected with—but the institution itself is incurably worldly.

THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BEAMINSTER.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mr. Kingsley, of the Anti-state-church Association, delivered a lecture in our Town Hall, which was quite full, and, indeed, was not large enough for the purpose. The lecture, which was excellent, was well received by an attentive and applauding auditory, composed of persons of all denominations in the town and neighbourhood, and will no doubt effect much good.

BRIDPORT.—The Anti-state-church Association had a meeting here on the 20th June, which was convened to hear an address from John Kingsley, Esq., of London. It was very crowded, the Town Hall being quite full, and Mr. Kingsley's very striking, argumentative, and humorous descriptions were received with loud and continued applause. It happened very *apropos* that over the Chairman's seat was suspended a placard stating that that very day the goods of the Mayor, Silvanus Stephens, Esq. (a Quaker), who had granted the use of the hall for the occasion, had been seized for church-rates.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

(From the *Principality*.)

The whole of Wales, with the county of Monmouth, is divided into four dioceses; viz., St. David's, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor. Of these, the diocese of St. David's is the largest in point of extent, and also the most populous. It extends over the entire counties of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Radnor, besides some outlying parishes in Glamorganshire, Montgomeryshire, and Herefordshire. Llandaff is the smallest of the Welsh dioceses in extent; but, as it comprises the principal coal and mining districts in South Wales, it stands second on the list, as regards the amount of population, Bangor being, in that respect, the smallest diocese in Wales. There are four archdeacons pertaining to the diocese of St. David's, and two to each of the rest. But it seems that the office of archdeacon in the diocese of St. David's has been, so far as labour is concerned, merely titular for above a hundred and fifty years, and that the present gentleman to whom the title of archdeacon is given, performs none of the peculiar duties that devolve upon similar functionaries in other dioceses. There are 419 parochial benefices in the diocese of St. David's, eleven of which are under

£50 per annum, and one is said to be under £10. The average income of the benefices in that diocese is £137. It is the most impoverished, as well as the largest of the Welsh dioceses. The tithes of 126 benefices belong to lay owners, and of 91, to ecclesiastical bodies. 110 parishes only have glebe-houses fit for residence. The average income of the benefices pertaining to Llandaff is £177. There are, however, eight under £50, and one under £10 a-year. The Church in North Wales is richer than in the South. The diocese of St. Asaph is the richest in the principality. The average income of the benefices in that diocese is put down at £300 per annum; and one only is marked as under £50 a-year. There are in the diocese of Bangor two benefices under £50 a-year; and the average income of the parochial benefices is estimated at £252 per annum. The total rent-charges on account of the Established Church, in the four dioceses of Wales, is £304,563 15s. 6d. Of this, parochial incumbents receive little more than one-half, viz., £155,456 14s. 4d. Other ecclesiastical proprietors receive £81,639 18s. 6d.; and the sum of £67,467 2s. 8d. is paid to lay owners. The ecclesiastical proprietors include, besides the prelates of Wales, the Bishops of Lichfield, Chester, Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol, who receive, in unequal sums, £3,840 5s. 5d. a-year. In addition to the Deans and Chapters of the Welsh cathedrals, there are those of Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, Winchester, Windsor, Worcester. These divide between them, in various sums, the comfortable amount of £11,830 15s. 4d. a-year.

CANTON DE VAUD.

In their session of the 26th May, the Grand Council of the Canton de Vaud received the following articles from the Council of State, and passed them into law, by a majority of 104 to 23:—

Art. 1. All religious meetings not in connexion with the National Church, and not recognised by the constitution, or not authorized by virtue of the law, are interdicted in the canton, until further orders.

Art. 2. The Council of State shall cause religious meetings which take place contrary to the prohibition contained in the above article to be dissolved.

Art. 3. Independently of the penalties hitherto prescribed, and as a measure of public order, the Council of State, on a report of the communal authorities, and of the prefect, shall remove the demissionary ministers and other persons who may have officiated in the meetings interdicted by the present decree, when it shall judge necessary, and for not more than one year, from the commune where they are domiciled into the commune to which they originally belong, or into one which shall be pointed out for them. If, in the number of persons officiating in the prohibited meetings, there shall be found any that are foreigners in the canton, they may be expelled thence by the administrative authority.

Art. 4. The Council of State may also, according to the importance of the case, hand over to the tribunals, persons who shall have contravened the prohibitions mentioned in Articles 1 and 2, to be punished as follows.

Art. 5. Persons who shall have resisted the authority ordering the dispersion of a religious meeting prohibited by the present decree, and those who shall have formed a meeting anew, after the dispersion of the assembly, shall be punished conformably to the provisions of the Penal Code concerning acts of resistance of authority.

Art. 6. He that shall have presided over or conducted one of the meetings mentioned in the first article, or shall have officiated therein, or shall have furnished the locale, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor exceeding a hundred francs. In a case of repeated offence, the minimum and maximum of the fine appointed in the last paragraph shall be doubled. In case of a second, or more frequent repetition, the minimum and the maximum of this fine shall be tripled.

Art. 7. Persons condemned in pursuance of the preceding articles are to pay the entire costs of the prosecution.

Art. 8. Every person taken to another commune than that of his domicile, according to the third of the above articles, who shall return without authority to the commune out of which he had been removed, shall be taken back again, at his own expense, to that whither he had been sent. Such person may also be proceeded against, at the tribunals, to be condemned to the penalties appointed in Art. 6.

Art. 9. The provisions of the above articles are not applicable to family worship conducted in a private house by the persons of the family. This worship is under the empire of the provisions of the law relating to private dwellings.

Art. 10. Prosecution for the offences forbidden by the present decree can only take place on the requisition of the Council of State.

Art. 11. The fines exacted in pursuance of the present decree shall belong, one-half to the hospice of the canton, and the other to the fund for the poor of the place.

Art. 12. The Council of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

CHURCH-RATES AT HAMMERSMITH.

A correspondent, under date June 23rd, writes:—"We have just closed here a Church-rate contest, which has kept the town in a state of ferment for the last fortnight; it has ended in a most disgraceful manner on the part of its promoters."

"On Thursday, the 31st of May last, a vestry meeting was held, called by the churchwardens to pass their accounts; but on its appearing to the meeting that several bills were withheld, relating to work done at the parish church, on which large sums had been paid on account, the vestry unanimously adjourned to the following Thursday, and appointed a committee to investigate the accounts in the interim. After the adjournment, the following facts were brought to light:—

1st. When the Churchwarden applied for the rate, he stated to the vestry that the estimated expense of the repairs of the church would be £278; but the cash

actually paid, and liabilities incurred, amount to no less a sum than £600.

2nd. The Church-rate was estimated to produce £400, but it has realized £522; and although the rate has produced nearly thirty per cent more than the estimate, yet the churchwardens have expended, and incurred liabilities to the extent of, £200 more than the rate has produced.

3rd. That only a small part of the work has been contracted for; but that contracts agreed to by former churchwardens, and by the carrying out of which a large saving would have accrued to the parish, have been disregarded and broken.

4th. That the accounts produced at the vestry were so made up as to show a balance in hand, when, if the liabilities which were omitted had been introduced, a balance of £135 would have been shown against the parish.

"On the 14th inst., the adjourned meeting was held, when Mr. Newbon proposed a resolution that the accounts do pass. Mr. Rainbow proposed an amendment that the Churchwardens' account stand adjourned until this day twelve months.

For the amendment 69
Against it 37

Majority for Mr. Rainbow's amendment 32

"After polling the whole of yesterday (the 22nd), with their plural votes, the Compulsionists were beaten by a majority of nine; the numbers being:—

For the halfpenny-rate 179
Against it 170

To this result the Church party raised an objection, as the seconder, a highly respectable Dissenter, had not paid his rate—and the vicar, who occupied the chair, declared it was lost; they were afraid of putting the original motion of twopence, but moved an amendment of one-penny in the pound, for which there were only nine hands held up—the opposition refusing to vote at all, being determined not to pay it, but rather suffer their goods to be taken. Then a scene commenced which beggars all description. A vote of censure upon the vicar, for his conduct, was carried almost unanimously, and he and his Churchwarden were hissed and hooted out of the vestry. We had a meeting afterwards, when it was suggested that we should have an Anti-state-church meeting, as soon as possible, and form an association, that we might be prepared for them another time. I think we have created such a feeling in the parish as will not be soon forgotten."

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.—The Committee of the Anti-state-church Association have addressed a circular to the members of the House of Commons, respecting the ecclesiastical provisions of this Bill. A copy has been forwarded to us, but as the statements which it contains have already appeared, in substance, in our columns, we extract two passages which indicate the view which the Committee have taken of the subject:—

"The Committee feel bound to object to the continuance even of existing grants of public money for religious purposes; but, whatever opinion may be entertained on this point, they submit that, any increase of such grants, however small the amount, should be vigorously resisted. A conviction widely prevails, that the principle of supporting religious institutions out of the public purse ought not to be further extended; and these provisions of the Bill cannot, therefore, but excite great dissatisfaction not only in this country, but in the Australian Colonies, where the present system has already occasioned great jealousy and irritation."

"If the entire cessation of these grants cannot be obtained, the Committee would then suggest that both their continuance and amount should be left to the unfettered discretion of the Colonial Legislatures; for, without conceding that the Colonists would be justified, under any circumstances, in applying the public resources to ecclesiastical purposes, they submit that it would be clearly opposed to religious liberty to compel them to such an application, as they might be compelled, if their decision is to be subject to a veto of the Crown."

The Committee have, we understand, also called the attention of the Committee of the Dissenting Deputies, the Congregational and Baptist Boards and other bodies, to the objectionable character of this part of the Bill.

CHURCH RATE REFUSED.—On Thursday last a crowded public vestry meeting of the rate-payers of the new district parish of Brompton, Chatham, was held in the National School-room, for the purpose of making a rate for defraying certain expenses connected with the church recently opened there. The churchwardens proposed a rate of 2½d. in the pound; upon which an amendment was moved and seconded, that "no rate be granted," which, being put to a show of hands, was carried almost unanimously, there being but five hands held up for the rate! Churchmen, to their credit, as well as Dissenters, voting against the rate. We take this to be a symptom of the increasing desire to be on the side of justice rather than of party. It is but right to add, that the minister of the parish, who was chairman, conducted the business of the meeting much to the satisfaction of both parties.

SUMMONS FOR CHURCH-RATES.—On Thursday last, a poor man from Pudsey, named William Ward, was summoned before the West Riding magistrates, by the churchwardens of that township, for the paltry sum of 5d., and was convicted in the amount claimed and costs 8s.

MR. GORHAM'S CASE.—It was expected that judgment would be given last week, in the Court of Arches, in Mr. Gorham's case; but the term has ended without Sir Herbert Jenner Fust having done so. It cannot, now, therefore, be given before next November. It is whispered, however, in the

purlieus of Doctors' Commons, that Sir Herbert has made up his mind—and, more important still, how he has made it up. How it can have oozed out—if it really have done so—it is impossible to say. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust is always most cautious in what he reveals to any one; but it is said, and said too by learned doctors of his court, that he is prepared to pronounce a judgment in favour of the Bishop of Exeter—that is, establishing the doctrine of "Baptismal Regeneration" as plainly the teaching of the Church of England, and which all her ordained ministers are required to hold and maintain.—*Oxford Herald*.

LORD PALMERSTON HAS BECOME A VOLUNTARY—not, perhaps, so thoroughly grounded in the principle, or so able to defend it abstractly, as to qualify him for taking the chair at an anti-state-church breakfast, or for breaking a lance with that redoubtable champion of establishments, the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor! But still, a right good Voluntary, who has discovered that things secular and things sacred should not be under the same administration; and that when they are so, it only leads to confusion and mischief. Our readers think we are jesting with them; but hear the Foreign Secretary, in one of his late despatches on the subject of French interference with the affairs of Rome. In his third letter to Lord Normanby, remarking on the Nuncio's note, Lord Palmerston says that no reconciliation can or ought to be effected between the Pope and his subjects, "unless the separation between the spiritual authority and the temporal powers and institutions of the state were so clearly and so distinctly established, as to put an end to those manifold grievances which the mixture of the spiritual with the temporal powers has for so long a period of time produced in the Roman States." Now, this is very good for a beginning.—*Scottish Press*.

THE RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S, SOUTHAMPTON.—The world and its concerns (and to him they have been very profitable concerns) are said to be fast closing on the Honourable and Reverend Francis, Earl of Guilford, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton; Rector of Old Alresford, in the same county; Master of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester; and formerly, in addition, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Winchester—a dignity which, however, his active sense of the enormity of prelatical evangelicalism induced him to resign, notwithstanding its fine income, rather than occupy a stall in the chapter of so Low Church a bishop as Dr. Sumner; though, as events have turned out, that shining and burning episcopal light has shone on and illustrated some very High Church practices; such as nepotism, favouritism, church-leasing, and palace-building. Well, the world is said to be closing on the reverend earl, after a long, a prosperous, and let us trust a happy, if not a useful, life. In 1797, he became rector of Old Alresford; a few years later his father, the bishop, collated him to the larger and richer benefice of St. Mary's, Southampton; and, since February, 1808, he has been Master of St. Cross. What may be the exact value of these pieces of preferment, ecclesiastical and eleemosynary, he has pertinaciously refused to tell even the House of Commons when it sought for that useful knowledge; the information he would yield only in obedience to a statutory enactment; and Parliament never thought it or him worth the trouble of an act. But their value is great—very great. They yield the reverend peer, it is generally calculated, some £7,000 or £8,000 a year; and if, in this instance, popular belief be misinformed, he has only himself to blame for the exaggeration. Certain, however, it is, that he cannot have received from the revenues of St. Cross during his incumbency less than £50,000 in return for presiding over the management of thirteen dissatisfied and grumbling old men, who, notwithstanding the contrast of their poverty to his wealth, claim therein to be his "brethren."—*Daily News*.

BENEFICES PLURALITY BILL.—A bill, brought in by Messrs. Heald and Frewen, "to amend the laws relating to the holding of benefices in plurality," enacts that notwithstanding any provision contained in the act 1st and 2nd Victoria, no spiritual person shall (hereafter) hold together any two benefices, if the yearly value exceed a certain amount (to be fixed in committee of the whole House). Clause 2 enacts, "that the term 'benefice' in this act shall be taken to mean benefice with the cure of souls, and no other; and therein to comprehend all parishes, perpetual curacies, donatives, endowed public chapels, parochial chapelries, and chapelries or districts belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed, to any church or chapel, anything in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding. For the purpose of estimating the annual value of such benefices, there should be considered as deducted from the gross amount of the annual value all taxes, rates, tenths, dues, and permanent charges, exclusive of stipends for curates, and rates and taxes in respect of the house or glebe annexed to the benefice. Benefices held by persons contrary to the provisions of the act will be void. The act is not to affect benefices granted before the passing thereof, nor is it to extend to "the kingdom of Ireland."

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—The Common Council unanimously resolved, with acclamations, on Thursday, to "petition Parliament to remove the disabilities of the Jews from sitting in the House of Commons."

THE GLEN TILT CASE.—Lord Ivory has pronounced a decision, accompanied by a valuable note, in favour of the title to sue possessed by the pursuers in the Glen Tilt case; with expenses against the Duke of Atholl.—*Scottman*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH FORMED AT ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.—In September last, an elegant and commodious place of worship, capable of holding, without galleries, 420 persons, and erected chiefly at the expense of the West Middlesex Congregational Association, was opened in Isleworth, a village beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, and containing a population of 5,000. Several families of Protestant Dissenters having taken up their residence there, were desirous of enjoying the means of grace in accordance with their own religious views, and a promising field for the preaching of the gospel presenting itself in that locality, the chapel was commenced and completed. Immediately on its being opened, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. John Harrison, of Northwich, and the friends of the cause were encouraged by a large attendance of persons who flocked to hear the word of life. Mr. Harrison subsequently accepted the charge of this infant cause, and on the 24th December commenced his stated labours, which he has prosecuted with great encouragement and success, and has been privileged to preach the gospel to large and respectable audiences; and many have been brought to listen to its precious truths who had scarcely ever heard the gospel before. On Thursday, the 14th inst., a church was formed after the Congregational order, when nine individuals who had been members of other churches of various denominations, gave themselves to each other in the Lord, and were constituted a church of Christ. The Rev. J. W. Richardson, of London, presided on the occasion, and was assisted in the services by the Rev. W. C. Yonge, of Brentford; the Rev. J. Dickenson, of Hounslow; the Rev. G. J. Adeney, of Ealing; and the Pastor, who united with the newly-formed church in observing the Lord's supper. This interesting service is intended shortly to be followed by another, in which Mr. Harrison will be recognised as the pastor of the church, and the blessing of God will be implored on this infant cause. It is only due to state that the few friends connected with the origination of this new cause, none of whom are in opulent circumstances, have raised upwards of £200 towards the erection of their new chapel, and stand pledged to the amount of £75 more; and while they feel deeply indebted to the West Middlesex Association for the liberal and generous assistance they have rendered them, so limited are their resources, that they will be compelled still to look to that Association, and the Christian public generally, to aid them in their efforts to complete that which has been so happily begun, and to add to their present building a vestry, school-rooms, and other apparatus necessary to the full and efficient working of the cause.—*From a Correspondent.*

HOUGHTON REGIS, BEDS.—On Thursday, May 17, the Rev. James William Lance was publicly recognised as pastor of the Baptist Church, at Houghton Regis, Beds. The Rev. J. J. Davies, of Luton, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. D. Gould, of Dunstable, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. J. Hiron, of Luton, proposed the usual inquiries, and followed the replies with appropriate remarks, after which the Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Evesham, offered prayer for the pastor, who was then addressed by the Rev. Joshua Russell, of Greenwich, from 1 Tim. iv. 16, and the Rev. Mr. Wood concluded in prayer. The evening service was opened by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Woburn (Independent), and the church and congregation were addressed by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, from 1 Tim. i. 6. The Rev. J. P. Saffery concluded in prayer. The church at Houghton was formed by the labours of Bunyan.

NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.—The anniversary services of this important institution were held during the last week. The examination, which occupied the whole of Monday, was conducted by the Rev. W. Alliot, and was highly satisfactory to all who took part in it. The students were exercised in the Hebrew Bible and in the Greek Testament, in the Greek and Latin classics, in Euclid, and in Whately's Logic, and somewhat extensively in the introductory branches of Theology. They were also prepared to be examined in the ecclesiastical history of the second and third centuries, in mental philosophy, and in astronomy. A preparatory devotional service was held on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday morning a powerful and characteristic sermon was preached at the Independent Chapel, in behalf of the college, by the Rev. T. Binney, from 1 Cor. iii. 3. After the public tea, which took place at an early hour, the friends again assembled in the chapel, and the chair was taken at five o'clock, by the Rev. T. P. Bull, when the Report was read, and several addresses were delivered. The Report stated that the college had its complement of students, and that the committee had been compelled to reject several desirable applications during the past year. The Report of the esteemed tutor, the Rev. W. Froggatt, bore testimony to the great diligence and Christian deportment of the young men in the house. The death of some of the earlier students of the institution was recorded, and special reference was made to the efforts of the late Rev. W. Chapman, of Greenwich, in its behalf. The only drawback to the prosperity and efficiency of the college arose, as it appeared, from the inadequacy of its funds. The attendance was exceedingly good, and the whole proceedings of the day highly interesting. It may be added, that an increase of £100 to its income would raise this valuable institution above all its difficulties. The committee feel assured that a knowledge of its general history, of the compara-

tively large result of its efforts, as well as of its present efficient superintendence, and of its adaptation to the necessities of the church, would lead to its ample and permanent support.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOONER, "Jane," left Liverpool on Friday morning, for Calabar, having on board the Rev. Mr. Waddell, his wife, and child, together with a young man and woman who accompany him to the scene of his labours.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—On Sunday last, the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, preached in the morning and evening, and the Rev. T. Pullar in the afternoon, collections being made at the close of each service in aid of the building fund. The collections during the day amounted to £50 2s. 4d., which, added to the amount received on the previous Wednesday, makes a total sum of £162 12s. 6d. contributed, in connexion with the opening services, towards the expenses of the new building.—*Hants Independent.*

SUNBURY.—WEST MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary sermons connected with the chapel at Sunbury, recently re-opened under the auspices and supplied by the missionary of the West Middlesex County Association, were preached on Thursday, June 7th; that in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Dickinson, of Hounslow; and that in the evening by the Rev. J. Morison, D.D., LL.D., of London. The friends partook of a social repast in the interval. The services of the day were highly interesting, and the attendance was very encouraging, many ministers and friends from neighbouring churches being present to countenance and aid this new interest, and it is hoped that an impetus was given to this infant but promising cause. The few friends, none of them wealthy, who have been collected together, have in the most noble manner come forward and guaranteed one-half of the salary for the present year of the missionary, the Rev. W. A. Popley. This is a cause which needs the countenance and aid of the friends of evangelical principles, there being only one other place of worship in the town, and "Tractarianism" being the doctrine taught there.

LUTON (UNION CHAPEL).—On Thursday, June 21, anniversary services on behalf of the village station connected with the above place were held on Caddington-green. The large tent belonging to the Herts Union was kindly lent for the occasion; and the Rev. J. S. Davies, of Luton, and the Rev. J. Sherman, of London, preached to a very numerous and attentive assembly. Between the afternoon and evening services from 200 to 300 persons sat down to tea in the tent, the tables having been gratuitously provided by the friends of the cause. There is a large and flourishing Sabbath-school held in the village chapel; an adult class has also been recently formed; and writing is taught during the week. The proceeds of the day amounted to full £23.

AIREDALE COLLEGE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—The anniversary of this institution took place during the past week. Three entire days were spent in examining the students in the various branches of science, literature, and theology. The presiding examiners were the Revs. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds; J. Glyde, of Bradford; and James Parsons, of York. The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax; and the Rev. Joseph Tattersfield, of Keighley; assisted in the examinations in science and theology. The annual meeting was held in the College Library, on the 20th instant, Henry Forbes, Esq., in the chair. Essays were read by the three retiring students; viz. on the Divinity of Christ, by Mr. Mark Howard; on Inspiration, by Mr. C. W. Evan, B.A.; and on Miracles, by Mr. G. Hoyle, B.A. The Rev. John Cockin delivered the annual address to the students, on the reading of a minister. After the reading of the report, various resolutions were passed, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Pridie, J. Parsons, R. Pool, T. Scales, E. Mellor, D. Jones, H. Lings, H. Bean; Messrs. T. Burnley, John Clapham, R. Milligan, S. Clapham, W. Milligan, J. Brigg, Joshua Craven, and John Munro, Esq., LL.D. The annual sermon was preached in the evening, at Salem Chapel, by the Rev. Amos Blackburn, of Eastwood, Yorkshire, from Ephes. iii. 8. The treasurer's account showed a balance in hand of £66.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At a meeting of the Committee of Health for the City, on Wednesday last, a report was read by Mr. Simon, the Public Health Officer, stating that within the last fortnight he has found many reasons for believing that an extensive outbreak of cholera is impending. "The steps of its approach are uncertain, depending probably on atmospheric variations which it is impossible to foresee; but there is no reason within my knowledge for indulging a hope that the City will continue to be exempt from an epidemic prevalence of the disease." He recommended that a special staff should be organized at once, with the duty of going from house to house in all the poor courts and alleys in the City, to examine and report on the existence of nuisances. The necessary works of cleaning might thus be effected within the limit of a fortnight, and the most favourable condition that is practicable be secured to meet the disease. After communication with Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the committee unanimously agreed to employ the sergeants of police to collect the necessary information for the ensuing three months; and the Commissioner undertook that the most accurate returns should be made as often as Mr. Simon should consider to be necessary.

Mr. T. COOPER (the author of the "Purgatory of Suicides") announces his intention to contest Leicester at the next vacancy.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSIDENTS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

The Annual Examination of the pupils in this institution took place on the 12th and 13th inst., the Rev. D. Thomas, of Bristol, presiding. The examiners expressed themselves as highly pleased with the result of their investigations, and with the general intellectual and moral aspect of the school. On the evening of the 13th, several friends of the institution assembled to witness the distribution of the prizes, and to hear the address of the rev. chairman, who spoke with great beauty and effect, on the importance of earnestness and devotedness to the great duties and objects of life. It was a subject of general congratulation among those present, "that the pupils were all in good health and high spirits." The names of the prizemen in the various classes were:—Good Conduct—Robert Alsop, Newton Abbott; Rubulus Williams, Williton; James G. Blake, Taunton; Thomas B. Knight, Taunton. 1st Greek Class—James G. Blake, Taunton; 2nd ditto, Charles J. Elworthy, Wellington. 1st Latin Class—Edward G. Clarke, Bristol; 2nd ditto, Henry J. Wilson, Torquay; 3rd ditto, Augustus H. H. Fisher, Nailsworth; 4th ditto, Martin McKellar, Plymouth; 5th ditto, Alfred Miller, Barnstaple; 6th ditto, Raynor Lewis, Tewkesbury; 7th ditto, George Brabyn, Wadebridge; 8th ditto, Thomas Martyn Skinner, Painswick. 1st French Class—Nicholas Goodenough, Newton Abbott; 2nd ditto, William Ellis Watson, Westbury, Wilts. German—Clement Williams, Williton. 1st English class—John Harvey, Bristol; 2nd ditto, S. B. Gould, Andover, Hants; 3rd ditto, Herbert Stephens, Bridport; 4th ditto, Josiah Davies, Newport, Monmouthshire; 5th ditto, George Pedler, Sampford Peverell, Devon; 6th ditto, Edward S. Martyn, Wadebridge. 1st Scripture class—William J. Miller, Beer, Devon; 2nd ditto, Thomas B. Knight, Taunton; Edward P. Wills, Bristol; 3rd ditto, James W. Grimes, Gloucester; 4th ditto, Edward W. Parkins, Shaftesbury; 5th ditto, Robert Payne, Bristol; 6th ditto, John Dence, London; 7th ditto, William Carter Ridgell, Reading. Mathematics—Robert Alsop, Newton Abbott. Arithmetic—1st class, Charles Layton, London; 2nd ditto, James R. Garaway, Bristol; 3rd ditto, Joseph Perival, London; 4th ditto, Charles R. Haslam, Reading; 5th ditto, William C. Clarke, Bristol; 6th ditto, Frederick Horne, Morton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire; 7th ditto, Edward Board, Bristol. Writing—Robert Clark, Cheddar; Devoyn M'Mahon, Taunton; George Lea, Gloucester; Alfred Lewis, Shepton Mallett. Roman History—Frederick Righton, Taunton. General Proficiency—William A. Garaway, Bristol.

THE REV. J. J. WAITE'S LECTURES ON CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.—Mr. Waite delivered the second of his course of six lectures, on Tuesday evening last, at Great George-street Chapel. The attendance in some of the parts had greatly increased, and the harmony throughout was beautiful. The class consists of between one and two thousand persons of all denominations of Christians, and among the pupils were Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Jeffery, Mr. I. O. Jones, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. W. Barry, Mr. Wordley, the Rev. John Kelly, &c. Mr. Waite purposes, it is said, renewing his exercises on the next evening for those who may wish to become pupils, after which he will proceed to the higher branches of his subject. Mr. Waite, who has lost the use of his sight, has been lecturing in most of the large towns in the kingdom with as great success as he has met with in Liverpool.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner, in aid of the funds of this hospital, took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, Sir James Graham in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, the chairman said that the institution was founded about 15 years ago, and in that time no fewer than 250,000 poor suffering patients had been relieved by the institution. The cost had been comparatively small. The whole of its expenses had been met by an outlay of £75,000, and upwards of the half of this sum had been contributed by the medical students attending the hospital. He regretted that owing to the peculiarly depressed circumstances of the times some falling off had taken place in the funds, and that in consequence upwards of 130 beds had never been used. He then gave "Prosperity to the University College Hospital" [cheers]. Lord Brougham proposed "the health of the chairman," who returned thanks, and proposed "the healths of Lord Brougham (the president) and the vice-presidents of the hospital." Upwards of £1,300 was subscribed during the evening, of which £100 was contributed by the Queen.

CAUTION.—From an investigation before the Lambeth magistrate, it appears that the humane public are in danger of being cheated out of their money by concocters of pretended societies for preventing cruelty to animals. These societies, with their "reports," are got up by designing men for the purpose of extracting money for their own use.

THE POOR AND THE PUBLIC BATHS.—At a late meeting of the directors of the North-west District Baths, it was reported that the number of bathers since the opening of the establishment, in 1846, to the date of the report, was 315,355. The poor persons whose linen had been washed and dried amounted to 537,460. The department for supplying the poor with lime and other disinfecting agents for cleansing and purifying their dwellings, and lending them pails and brushes, was opened January 1, 1848, and up to this period there have been cleansed, lime-washed, and otherwise purified, 2,762 apartments.

ANNIVERSARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

New York, 14th May, 1849.

The past week has been "Anniversary Week" with us; the weather was stormy, and prevented the meetings being so well attended as usual; several of the best speakers engaged were laid up with colds and other complaints incident to the unsettled weather. These annual meetings are the occasion of great numbers visiting the City from all parts of the surrounding country, and many from distant portions of the Union. Many attend the meetings from mere love of excitement and other unworthy motives, but large numbers attend who are deeply interested in hearing of the progress the Redeemer's kingdom is making in the earth; in hearing the gratifying results of the many efforts put forth to instruct, refine, and elevate the masses of the people. These occasions, when properly conducted, are highly salutary in their tendency in a variety of ways. It must be owned, however, that there is rather too much clap-trap, humbug, and theatrical display, even among those engaged in the most holy and important efforts; Rev. D.D.'s and professing Christians of the wealthier classes flock to, and countenance, those societies which have attained a fashionable standing in the community, whilst they would consider themselves degraded and disgraced to be seen taking an interest in others of equal, if not of greater, importance, because they had not attained the same fashionable standing in public favour. It is painfully striking to mark this feature in these annual gatherings. Those who take hold of any religious or moral enterprise, in earnest, and because the thing is right and good in itself, are comparatively few, extraneous circumstances, rather than solid principle, leading many of whom better things might be expected to favour one enterprise more than another. Worldliness is, indeed, the grievously besetting sin of the Christians of our day, whatever it may have been in days past. May it be ours to pray and strive for a better time coming. I propose on this occasion to give you a bird's-eye view of the proceedings of the various societies whose anniversaries have just been held in this city.

The American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society.

I attended the anniversary of this important society. The day was very wet, but a tolerably large and respectable audience was in attendance; two or three important speakers were prevented from being present by reason of sickness. Henry Bibb, a mulatto fugitive slave from Kentucky, delivered an impressive and really eloquent speech; he presented a painful picture of the evils of American slavery, from experience and observation. The resolution he advocated was the new enterprise of the American Missionary Association to give the Bible to those slaves that can read. He said he called recently on Dr. Brigham, of the American Bible Society, to ascertain what they were doing or would do in this important matter. Dr. B. told him they had branches all over the south, who were circulating the Bible there, and in no other way could the American Bible Society act than through these branches. (This American Bible Society has refused to open a special fund to supply slaves with the Bible.) Mr. Bibb inquired what was doing in his native state, Kentucky, particularly Bedford County, the one he (H. B.) came from. Who are the agents there? Mr. A. I know him well; he is a slaveholder. Who next? Mr. E. Another slaveholder. Who next? Mr. G. Why he is my old master, a Methodist class-leader, who put me in hand-cuffs, tied my feet under a horse, and sold me to a gang of gamblers to speculate on at New Orleans in the flesh-market. My wife he sold at a great price for vile purposes. Said he, as well expect foxes carefully to guard geese, or wolves protect sheep, as expect such men to give the Bible to the slaves. They will not do it. The American Bible Society will not do it. But the American Missionary Association will. He concluded his excellent speech by calling upon the friends of the slave to aid this important movement. (I would here remark that if any of your readers feel desirous to aid this good work, that any donations sent to Mr. Lewis Tappan, the Treasurer, will be thankfully received and duly appropriated.) Mr. S. N. Ward, a black man, minister of a white and coloured church, addressed the meeting. I cannot better describe his speech than in the following, by a reporter:—"His speech was a succession of brilliant coruscations, which could no more be put on paper than flashes of lightning, diversified with explosions of oratory, that rolled and broke on the astonished auditory, like an impending thundercloud. His sallies of wit were genuine, and no mistake." He began by saying he could not pretend to make a set speech; he must leave that for the hallelujah times coming; he claimed the same rights for the black man as were claimed by the whites—declared they would have them—condemned the inhabitants of New York state, with all their free-soil and anti-slavery professions, for withholding from the coloured inhabitants the right of suffrage [applause and hisses]. You may hiss away, said he; we won't be hissed out of our rights and principles. Black men are improving and elevating themselves, making themselves gentlemen; and, said he, you white

men can't help yourselves; you can't get rid of us; as we say out West, "It's thar." The time is coming, said he, when all men shall "Brethers be, for a' that." But America will be the last spot to acknowledge it; but "there is a good time coming."

The Report reviewed the progress of the cause in this and other countries during the past year, presenting a gratifying array of facts. In this country these facts are very numerous and highly gratifying to the friends of freedom. (When the Report is published, I will condense some of the leading ones for your columns.)

The Vigilance Committee,

or "Underground Railroad," as it is more frequently called, held its annual meeting, and at which I attended. The object of this society is to aid slaves to run away from their masters. It has agents and branches all over the country; the chief road is through Ohio, &c., to Canada. The Report stated that during a period of ten years it has aided some 2,000 to regain their liberty. That, although during no past period have the laws and penalties in the slave states been more severe against those who aid slaves to escape from the house of bondage, yet at no period has there been more work done than at present. The whole number of runaways provided for by the New York branch during the past year is near 200, the incidents of their history being of the most thrilling character. One arrived recently, packed in a box three feet long by twenty-six inches wide. (Eleven had arrived a day or two ago, and were present in the meeting, a gratifying, yet painful, sight for a boasted land of freedom.) In regard to the "underground railroad," the Report states that "a new track is being laid out under a very skilful engineer, to be laid with a rail heavier and better than the T or the H, to be provided with an engine of great power and speed, with suitable cars, and under the management of an agent of great courage and skill. But a small portion of the stock of this road is yet taken, enough, however, to warrant the completion of the road. The stock is the best in the market; its dividends are so large as to be almost incredible. The board call upon the meeting to come forward this night, and take up the rest of this stock. Its dividends will be manifold in this life, and in the world to come life eternal." (Won't some of your readers be induced to take some shares in this great undertaking; funds are much wanted, the calls from fugitives being almost beyond their means. Anything sent to Mr. Harned, Anti-slavery Rooms, John-street, New York, will be faithfully applied.) F. Douglas, the coloured slave that was, and who is so well known in Britain, addressed the meeting in a telling speech, which time and space forbids me even to condense. I will mention one humorous anecdote of himself while a slave, which he related. When twelve years old he had experienced religion, and was therefore afraid to steal, but he was often very hungry; his unjust master feeding well his friends in the parlour, while those in the kitchen were half starved. On the plantation was a slave named Sandy Figgins, to whom he applied for advice in his hunger. "Well," said Sandy, "you must take something to eat (they calling it taking, and not stealing, among the southern slaves); you mustn't be hungry—aye, I could steal a pig—blessed be God—and shout hallelujah!" "How do you justify that, Sandy?" asked he. "Well," answered he, "see that pig?" "Yes." "Well, that pig is master's property." "Yes." "Well, you master's property too." "Yes." "Well, then, suppose you put some of that master's property into this—it would only, in the language of General Jackson, be a question of removal!" And ever after he had plenty of pig. Other speakers addressed the meeting with excellent remarks.

The American Tract Society.

I attended the twenty-fourth anniversary of this society. Its colporteur labours are the most interesting and useful. The Report states that 480 colporteurs have been employed during the whole or part of the past year; they are scattered from Maine to Texas. Special colporteurs have laboured among the German, French, Irish, Norwegian; also in Canada and in Mexico. The colporteurs visited during the past year 341,071 families; conversed on personal religion, or prayed with 129,657 families; addressed public or other religious meetings, 12,623; sold 377,258 books; granted to the destitute 98,819 books; distributed 13,274 Bibles and Testaments, in public thoroughfares; ascertained spiritual condition of the districts visited; habitual neglectors of evangelical preaching, 62,636 families; 45,675 families destitute of religious books, except the Bible; 27,474 families were destitute of the Bible, and 38,219 families were Romanists.

The number of new publications for the year is 145. Total publications, 1,458, including 254 volumes, besides 2,387 in more than 100 foreign languages, &c. Circulation during the year, including 734,664 volumes, 7,203,682 publications, or 234,409,300 pages; total, since the formation of the Society, 4,803,692 vols., 104,153,674 publications; issued gratuitously, 47,890,225 pages; receipts of the past year, in donations, 94,081 dollars; sales, 164,218 dollars. Total, 258,300 dollars. Expenditure, 258,283 dollars, of which 14,000 dollars was sent to pagan lands, 58,106 dollars for colportage,

148,677 dollars for printing, binding, &c. 192,000 copies of the *Christian Almanack* were circulated; the *American Messenger*, monthly, 140,000. Like almost all the leading religious societies in this country, the Tract Society publishes books and tracts on almost every form of sin, that of slavery excepted; so little do the Christian principles of its managers triumph over a vitiated public opinion, that they have not the moral courage to do right, irrespective of consequences. Save me from the possession of principles which will not nerve me to do right under all circumstances. I, for one, could not give my money to such time-servers and encouragers of a wicked and depraved public opinion.

American Home Missionary Society.

Receipts of the past year, 145,925 dollars; expenditure, 143,771 dollars; leaving still due to their missionaries, 10,044; they have in hand 3,849 dollars to meet liabilities, mostly not yet matured, to the amount of 61,340 dollars. Ministers employed the past year, 1,019, in 26 different states, &c. The pupils in Sabbath-schools, 83,600; subscribers to the temperance pledge, 105,000; added to the churches, 5,650; 65 missionaries speak of revivals, and report 1,194 hopeful conversions. This society is also leagued with slavery; its funds suffer, as well as all the others, on this account.

American Anti-Capital Punishment Society.

The principles advocated by this society are rapidly spreading in this country, and although only a few of the States have as yet abolished "legal murder," the day is not far distant when all will abolish it. Not having access to a copy of the Report, I will merely state that the results of the society's operations are of the most cheering and encouraging kind.

American Union of Associationists.

I attended at the annual meeting of this society for the first time. The company was not large, but I was much struck with noticing, that by far the major part of the audience and supporters were of an intellectual and more thoughtful character than at many other of the anniversary meetings. I noticed W. H. Channing, of Boston; Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia; Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, New York; Mr. Brisbane, just arrived from France, whence he had been expelled for his liberal opinions. He stated that he had travelled through the chief parts of Europe, and had visited the dwellings of the masses, and such poverty and misery he never saw before, that no language could convey an idea of it. That the ball of revolution now in motion could not stop; it might be checked for a time, but that the puny efforts of the miserable kings who ruled the people through their armies would be of no avail; that they would all be swept away by the rising energy of a suffering, and (to a great extent now) an enlightened people. Some account of the few phalanxes and associations established in this country was given. Association principles are not spreading much in this country, chiefly because the masses, as a general rule, are more comfortable and better off than the same class in Europe. And while such is the case, Fourierism, and such like schemes, will meet with little favour. The leaders in this country are mostly men of high literary attainments, of great respectability, and true philanthropists; men of earnest minds, who see and lament the social wrongs which even in this new and Republican country are grievous enough, particularly on the poorer classes. The moneyocracy rule almost everything here, as well as with you. I very much doubt whether the Association, if carried out, would remove the difficulty. The family relation, and man's individuality, are obstacles which cannot be removed without great danger. More spirituality and zeal among Christians, and particularly Christian ministers, would do more to relieve the evils of social existence than anything else; judicious laws, and their wise execution, would also go a great length. But the laws are too often of a suicidal character.

The New York Institution for the Blind.

The anniversary of this useful institution is always sure to draw a crammed house. It is a painful but beautiful sight to see such a large number of your girls and boys deprived of that great blessing, sight, gathered together, and going through a great variety of exercises in reading writing, arithmetic, singing, instrumental music, recitation of pieces, some of them of their own composition; 321 have been educated in this institution during the 18 years of its existence; there are now in it 140 pupils. The buildings a little way out of the city are handsome and commodious, and altogether the institution is in a very flourishing condition.

The American Bible Society.

The thirty-third Report states the receipts to be 251,870 dollars; issues of Bibles, 205,307; of Testaments, 359,419; total for the year, 564,726. During the thirty-three years of existence it has circulated 6,347,140 copies of the Old and New Testaments; 12,000 copies have been sent to California and Oregon; 10,000 dollars in cash have been remitted to France. This society has refused to undertake the circulation of the Bible among the slaves of the South who can read: its managers are pro-slavery in their doings. The American Missionary Association (an anti-slavery organization) has

undertaken the labour of supplying the slaves with the Bible.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.

The twenty-sixth Report states that a large number of tracts have been issued—that the state of affairs in Europe had greatly increased the number of Jews in this country—that there is a stronger disposition with them to inquire after truth in religious matters. The receipts have been 3,221 dollars, the expenditure 3,208 dollars. The *Jewish Chronicle* issues 2,000 copies per month.

American Female Guardian Society.

The fifteenth Report states the receipts to be 12,944 dollars; expenditure for the erection of *The Home*, 19,754. The *Advocate and Guardian* circulates about 11,000 to 12,000 monthly to subscribers; 1,000 copies of the 13th edition of "Walks of Usefulness" have been issued; also 1,500 volumes of "Woman as she Was, Is, and Should Be;" this last given to the society as donation in aid of its funds. A Register Office is kept by the society for those wanting places, and wanting servants: over 2,000 names were registered the past year; the numerous auxiliaries render efficient aid. A missionary is sustained who has been enabled to do much good among the poor destitute; 2,000 garments have been distributed. A house of industry and home for the friendless, has been erected the past year; 52 feet front by 72 deep, 4 stories high, containing 36 rooms, 4 baths and wash-rooms, whole cost 18,577 dollars; the whole number under the care of the society from its commencement 1,249, adults, 741, children, 508; received the past year, 664, viz., 407 adults and 257 children; but one death occurred among them.

The American Anti-slavery Society.

This society is doing harm rather than good. It indulges in fierce denunciations against the existence of the union, and against the churches; they both deserve condemnation, but the bitter, rude, aggravating style in which it is done, does no good to those it is intended to act on. Its labours are circumscribed and inefficient; their intentions towards the suffering slaves are sincere and well meant, but their plans are devoid of wisdom. Their influence for good is much less now than it was some years ago. They do not adopt any feasible plans that will have much effect in procuring the speedy deliverance of the enslaved. Their followers are dropping off into the ranks of the Freesoilers.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

This is the Baptist institution in this country for the circulation of the Bible. The receipts were 39,840 dollars; expenditure 39,208 dollars. The receipts are 5,000 dollars greater than any former year; publications, 30,364 Bibles and Testaments. Issues, 40,578 Bibles and Testaments. Gratuitous appropriations, 15,540; value, 2,824 dollars. The cash appropriations to foreign lands are 16,009 dollars. This society, like others, does much for the heathen abroad, but nothing for the heathen at home, the slaves. It receives into its treasury the price of human flesh and blood. Slaveholders, like others, are eligible to its membership and offices: it is pro-slavery. I wonder that the British Baptist Missionary Union, and Baptist Bible Translation Society, would receive into their treasures any of its funds, as I perceive they do.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—On the day following the annual general meeting of the National Society, held on the 7th instant, a meeting, which was attended by a large number of distinguished persons interested in the cause of Church education, was convened. The Reverend Dr. Spry, of Marlebone, presided; and this resolution was passed—

That a committee be appointed to consider the course of any correspondence which may hereafter take place between the Committee of Privy Council on Education and that of the National Society, and to deliberate upon such measures as may seem desirable to be adopted in consequence, and to take steps to call a public meeting on the subject if necessary.

The following gentlemen, among others, consented to act on the committee—Earl Nelson, Viscount Camden, Viscount Fielding, M.P., Mr. Haggitt, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., Captain Moorsom, Sergeant Merewether, the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev. G. A. Denison, the Rev. J. Keble, Mr. G. Frere, Mr. Henry Hoare, and Mr. J. R. Kenyon. The Rev. William Scott, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxton, consented to act as honorary secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual examination of the Boys' Model School, in the Borough-road, was held on Thursday, before a large assembly of subscribers and friends to the institution. The chair was successively filled by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Sir John Boileau, and Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh, each of whom questioned the children in various branches of learning. The attainments of the scholars in geography, history, mental arithmetic, and some branches of natural philosophy, were exceedingly creditable, and appeared to give the highest satisfaction. A large number of beautiful specimens in drawing were exhibited, and various pieces of music were well sung. The children were thoroughly tested as to their acquaintance with the sacred scriptures, and excellent speeches were delivered by the respective chairmen.

TAHITI—A FRENCH CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE PROTECTORATE.

(From the *Patriot*.)

M. L. Lecucq, captain of the "Génie," in the vessel he commands, has lately visited the islands of the Pacific, and, in a volume entitled "Question de Tahiti," has published an account of his observations. The gallant author is not much concerned to trace the connexion between the French arms and Roman propagandism; although he takes occasion very sensibly to express his regret that the priests should have chosen to stir up doctrinal disputes among a peaceful population, recently converted to Christianity, when Oceania contained so many islands in a state of the most savage barbarism. His chief object is, to weigh the results attained against the waste incurred, and judge whether the game has been worth the candle. Men, munitions, and money, have been lavished without stint; but after six years' outlay, he asks, what are the results? Mark the answer:—

The Marquesan group was the first to excite our covetousness; in that, modest enough. Admiral Du Petit Thouars, with certain sums of money, acquired for us some valleys of small extent, which we dignified with the title of "our Oceanic possessions." A garrison was posted at Vai-Tahu. Augmented immediately on the arrival of M. Bruat, then as rapidly reduced, it finally abandoned the island early in 1847. The importance of the station was declared *nil* on the first day of occupation, but nobody dared confess it to our cheated country. They preferred keeping it up for five long years, and making us pay more than £1,000,000 for the unlucky idea.

At the same time, a valley in Nu-Hiva, the largest of the group, became French ground. Destined, before the taking of Tahiti, to be the head of our Oceanic establishments, Nu-Hiva received a strong garrison, with plenty of men and considerable stores. Works of various descriptions were undertaken, civil and military. But this island, though larger than Vai-Tahu, does not promise a more brilliant destiny, and will doubtless leave no memory but that of heavier expenses equally fruitless. During the last three years, the garrison has been gradually reduced, and the hundred and odd Frenchmen left in care of our flag, daily expect orders from the Government to do justice to a project admitted to be aimless, by abandoning the ground to the cannibals whom alone it is capable of sustaining.

M. Lecucq found as little satisfaction in surveying the condition of Tahiti, upon the conquest of which his countrymen so much piqued themselves that hardly a voice was lifted up in condemnation of the abominable means by which it was acquired.

The sailors (he says) who had before visited Tahiti and Papeeti harbour, are now astonished to find an extinct town and deserted roads where, six years before, from fifteen to twenty whalers were constantly dispensing life and wealth, amidst disorders which a strong government might easily have put down, without drying up so fruitful a source of prosperity. The visitor is prompted to ask, whether the French set foot upon this beautiful island for no better purpose than to intersect the old maze of native huts with a few wider and better kept roads, and to run up here and there a few European houses, with two or three edifices of a better class, erected at immense cost. All this fails to mislead him as to the probable duration of our power; and, condemning us by the very question, he inquires, Will France keep Tahiti? The same question is daily canvassed among the residents with reference to their commercial transactions and operations; and not only so, but also among the people at the head of the colony, so conscious are they of the nothingness of the results obtained. Must, then, the two millions annually expended here follow the rest into the gulf of waste so long opened in the department of the Marine?

These extracts will have prepared the reader to hear, that even the French Captain deems the Tahitians no gainers by the exchange of French ascendancy for British alliance. The comparisons which he institutes are anything but flattering to his own countrymen.

M. Lecucq speaks of Queen Pomare in much better terms than have often been used. While accusing us of having exaggerated, in her eyes, the wrongs she has suffered from his countrymen, he admits that the envoys of France have repeatedly treated her with unseemly brutality; and, whatever may have been her conduct when the French first interfered in her dominions, M. Lecucq (who, of course, can only bear testimony to what he has seen) declares that at the period of his visit, she set her subjects an example of the purest morality.

From M. Lecucq's account, it is quite evident that the French power has made no compensations to Tahiti for the misery and ruin inflicted upon the poor inhabitants in its assertion, and that, without a greater change in the administration than there is any reason to expect, the establishment at Papeeti must ere long share the fate which has already befallen its predecessors in the Marquesas. After four expensive years, M. Bruat handed over to his successor a ruined country, a deserted harbour, a pultry chandler's-shop trade, a city complete on paper, but, in reality, without defences, durable buildings, barracks, hospital, or warehouse—without anything, in short, indicative of permanent occupation, or calculated to uphold the interests of regular industry and commerce. The picture which M. Lecucq draws of the state to which this fair and prosperous island has been reduced under the withering shade of French protection, constitutes a heavy and an unwarrantable indictment against his country, while it vindicates for the English the claim of being the only true friends of Tahiti, whether as regards its material prosperity or moral advancement.

We have seen (he observes) that war had ruined those enterprises which have been the most conducive to the prosperity of the country, the clearings and plantations. As for retail trade and transactions on the spot, they lost on one side, and gained on the other.

They lost, because a great number of whalers, which used to put into Papeeti harbour to refit, were driven from it by the vexatious regulations of the French authorities. The moneys laid out by these vessels are generally considerable, on account of the number of the crew, the exhaustion consequent upon being long at sea, and the cost of the provisions necessary for a fresh trip of, perhaps, six months or more. It used to be reckoned, that from a hundred to a hundred and twenty of these whalers visited Tahiti in a year. This formed the chief commerce of the island, and was a real source of wealth. Now, it is almost entirely lost. In 1844, Papeeti harbour received no more than sixteen vessels of this description, several of which put in for shelter rather than for stores.

On the other side, the presence of several crews of ships of war, of a garrison, a numerous and well-paid staff, and, more than all, the various purchases and other expenses lavished upon the installations, though provisional, of the establishment, threw into circulation unwonted sums, the greater part of which was finally absorbed by the shops of dealers in eatables, wine, and wearing apparel. The number of these increased rapidly. They formed their calculations of profit upon that temporary activity, with its unlimited gains, and the wasteful disorders introduced by a Government which, more bustling than reflective, aimed at doing a vast deal without having prepared any thing. France entrusted millions to their care, expecting the money would be applied to some useful end; instead of which, it was squandered in extravagant payment for work of all sorts, in endowing missions, in miscellaneous bargainings, in bribing the friendly natives, and in enriching their chiefs. The merchants had no other aim than to seize the lion's share of this extravagant outlay, make immense profits as quickly as possible, carry away a fortune after a brief stay, and leave other speculators to glean the field which they had reaped. But France soon began to grow weary of making sacrifices without any appreciable result; and individuals have now become less prodigal of money; enormous profits have ceased; the speculator, whose calculations were made upon the purse of the local consumer and an ephemeral flush, has found himself at fault in his reckoning, and indulges in loud outcries against the unlucky personage (Governor Lavaud) commissioned to organize the administration upon a more orderly and economical basis. Most assuredly it is the first duty of the founder of a colony to foster, protect, and promote trade by every means at his disposal; but it must be based upon the industry of the inhabitants and the cultivation of the soil. As for that unstable and mushroom traffic which subsists entirely upon the precarious surplus of others, and grows rich by their evil propensities, had recourse to chiefly by men too idle to work, it finds too fruitful a resource in our follies to demand more particular encouragement and special solicitude.

It must be confessed, that to this branch almost exclusively has the French trade been reduced. If we see a fine plantation, it belongs to an Englishman. If we have to applaud a successful attempt at flock-keeping, it is to an Englishman that we are indebted for it. The English traders alone marry in the island, constructing light boats, and buying and arming vessels that remain attached to the colony which we are pretending to raise. They alone are fixed to the soil, not having calculated, when they landed, on the day when they should be able to turn their backs upon an island which had yielded them a fortune.

So much for French colonization in the South Seas! On the one side, a desolated country and a ruined commerce; on the other, immense outlay with scarcely any thing to show for it. A Government-house, a couple of barracks, a hospital, and a few warehouses, are nearly all the monuments of the conquerors' industry. M. Bruat, indeed, attempted to create the village of St. Amélie; but the project has not been deemed worthy of prosecution by his successor. Military posts, block-houses, towers, and forts, are nearly all the works executed beyond Papeeti. Yet, the estimate for the French establishments in Oceania, even for 1847, was 1,747,900 francs!

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the friends and promoters of this society took place at Willis's Rooms; the Earl of Harrowby in the chair, supported by the Bishop of Oxford, Earl Nelson, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and others. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the object of the society was to provide schoolmasters or spiritual instructors for emigrants on their passage to the colonies, and also to employ matrons to attend upon the females on board the vessels. In order to meet these views, Government had undertaken to pay a great portion of the expenses; but, nevertheless, much was left to be done by voluntary contributions. Mr. Mills, the treasurer, announced that during the ten months that the society had been in existence, they had been the means of sending out seven young men in different vessels for the purposes mentioned. A committee of ladies had also been formed, to select persons qualified to discharge the duties of matron, and three respectable women were about to proceed upon those duties to Australia. As a further proof of the advance which the society was making, Mr. Mills stated that Mr. Stephen, son of Sir James Stephen, Chief-Justice of New South Wales, intended to sail for Sydney on Sunday next, in charge of an emigration ship. Mr. Mills then proposed the following resolution:—"That it is a duty on the part of the British public to endeavour to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of emigrants proceeding from this country to found new societies of Englishmen in distant parts of the world." The Bishop of Oxford seconded the resolution in a very impressive speech. This and other resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting were passed, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION have issued 16,000 tracts during the past year. Next year they hope to issue 160,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICANS V. MONARCHISTS.

There was much uneasiness in Paris, on Thursday, caused by rumours of a disagreement in the Cabinet. M. Dufaure and M. de Tocqueville find themselves in too little harmony with the influence which prevails there. Statements that they had resigned were made, and were contradicted, though not authoritatively from those gentlemen. Some light is thrown on the principles in contest by a manifesto which has been published by the *Cercle Constitutionnel*, a club the leadership of which M. Dufaure has expressly adopted. "The first sentiment of its members is the firm determination to maintain the constitution: most of them neither created nor wished for the Republic, but all have frankly accepted it, and without *arrière pensée* mean to preserve it." "They do not merely acquiesce, they mean to afford their firm co-operation." "Their hopes and desires are for the Republic, and its firm establishment." "They still do not deceive themselves with regard to imperfections of the constitution; but such as it is, they think, if honestly executed, it offers all the essential conditions of good government; and being opposed to impatient wishes for an immediate revision, they do not admit it can be modified by any forms except such as itself has prescribed." Therefore they strongly condemn wild and criminal enterprises, again throwing the State, under pretext that it is violated by the great powers of the State, into fresh horrors of civil war. They will not refuse the Government anything that may be necessary for it to defend society; they will only stop at the point at which resistance would become reaction; and then, in restraining the Government, they believe they shall aid it. As to Socialism, it is an Utopian scheme; but social miseries are not chimerical: "the greatest crime, perhaps, of Socialism, is its setting forth of impossible remedies for serious evils." The best sentence on Socialism is to oppose sound and useful realities to its wild ideas. The members of the *Cercle* again declare their firm determination to afford the President of the Republic and his Ministry frank and independent support.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday week, the Report of the Committee for suppressing the Clubs was carried by 373 to 151; the Left not joining in the discussion, but giving a silent vote. On the same day, the Assembly declared itself no longer in permanence.

M. Savoye then demanded permission to put questions to the Ministry on Foreign Affairs on Wednesday. M. Mangin wished these questions to be postponed till Thursday, but M. Savoye thought that too long a delay, and government had only to prepare billets for the Cossacks. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies were converging towards the French frontier, and in three weeks they would be on the French frontier. M. Napoleon Buonaparte said he was astonished that so little attention was given to foreign affairs at the eve of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Finally, the assembly fixed the question for Monday.

A protest against the state of siege was read and deposited at a meeting of the Council of State on Thursday. It produced a considerable sensation in the Assembly.

The representatives met in the bureaux on Friday, to examine the proposition brought forward by M. Lacroix, to take off the state of siege at Paris. The majority in all the bureaux were decidedly opposed to it. The demand made by the Procureur-General of Bourges for authorization to prosecute M. Malardier, representative, for seditious language, was almost unanimously decided in the affirmative.

In the Legislative Assembly on Saturday, M. Molé moved a vote of thanks to the army of Lyons. Voted by acclamation. M. Dupin announced he had received an application from the Attorney-General of Bordeaux for leave to prosecute a representative ["Oh! oh!" on the Left; "another prosecution!"]. "Every time justice shall appeal to us," said M. Dupin, "we will respond to its appeal." The magistrate asked to be authorized to take proceedings against M. Marc Dufraisse, a member of the Assembly, and editor of the *Ruche de la Dordogne*, for having published an article attacking the rights which the Assembly held from the Constitution, exciting the people to change or overturn the existing Government, &c. The Assembly referred the requisiory to the bureaux, and afterwards authorized, on the report of M. Rouher, the prosecution of M. Mallardier, claimed by the Attorney-General of Bourges on Thursday. M. Baudin next complained that a commissary of police, followed by numerous agents, entered an apartment where a number of the members of the Mountain are in the habit of meeting, proceeded to search the apartment, and stationed sentries at the door, who denied egress to the representatives, although they exhibited their medals. M. Dufaure promised to investigate the affair, and give explanations on Monday, and the Assembly adjourned to Monday.

More than twenty representatives are now in prison on charge of being concerned in the late insurrection. It is expected that the trial of the conspirators will take place at Versailles, on the 5th and following days to the 10th of August.

A large placard has been posted up in Paris, which excites some curiosity. It states that on the 15th of July next, the forest of Pacy, containing about 851 hectares, will be put up to auction, at the

upset price of a million, by legal order of M. Louis Philippe, Count de Neuilly, formerly residing at the Tuileries, and of all the members of his family, residing, the former in England, and the latter in Spain and Germany.

The Electoral Union is preparing its list of candidates for the approaching elections. M. de Lamartine is at the head of the list, and the choice is a creditable one. The other names determined on are MM. Marie, Garnier Pagès, Lanjuinais, General Pyat, Boissel, Chambolle, and Fould. M. Ducois is also spoken of.

MARSHAL BUGEAUD received the honour of a public funeral and interment in the Invalides on Tuesday. The President of the Republic was present. Several journals give the following account of the cause of the death of Marshal Bugeaud. His physicians had expressly recommended that he should not in any manner depart from their prescriptions and advice. The marshal, finding himself alone with his valet, who had attended him throughout his campaign in Africa, desired him to give him a glass of wine and water to quench his thirst. The valet hesitated, reminding the marshal of the orders of his physicians. The marshal insisted; but the valet respectfully refused, and being threatened with his discharge, replied that he could not do what might have a disastrous consequence, and that he would prefer incurring disgrace for disobedience in such a case to having to reproach himself with a misfortune for which he could never be consoled. The marshal, notwithstanding his kindly disposition, was very irritable, and ordered his man to leave the room, and never appear before him again. The valet sighed and retired. Scarcely was he out of the chamber when the marshal got out of bed, and without putting anything upon him, contrived by supporting himself on the furniture, to get into an adjoining room, where he filled a large glass of water and a little wine, drank it off at one draught, and returned to bed. The relapse produced by this act was such as to put an end to all the hope that had been entertained of saving the marshal's life.

The number of persons arrested in consequence of the late insurrection amounts to more than 200, notwithstanding that several have been restored to liberty, for the last three or four days, from the difficulty of procuring substantial evidence against them. It is probable, however, that the number of the arrested will be increased by the disclosures made in the papers that have been lately seized. The whole of those arrested are, without distinction, confined at the Conciergerie.

ESCAPE OF M. LEDRU ROLLIN.—The *Evénement* publishes the following from Berne, dated the 21st:—"M. Ledru Rollin, accompanied by two other persons, arrived here yesterday evening by the *diligence* from Basle. This day at noon he left by the 'Berne' *diligence*, for Geneva. The report of his presence having been circulated, nearly 1,500 persons assembled in front of the hotel at the moment of the departure of the *diligence*, but M. Ledru Rollin, wishing to escape from public curiosity, had walked on, and only took his seat in the carriage at the Morat gate. He had, notwithstanding, a rather numerous assemblage. Gen. Thiard has just arrived at Geneva."

The French Government have given orders for the release of the Carlist chiefs Cabrera and Ametller, confined in the Fort Lamalgue, at Toulon. They have announced their intention of going to England.

ITALY.

THE SIEGE OF ROME.

The siege of Rome by regular approach of parallels and mines has proceeded with steady progress, though not without a constant and harassing opposition by the troops under the vigilant and energetic Garibaldi. On the 12th, the siege works were so advanced that General Oudinot sent a last appeal to the Triumvirate, in the shape of a proclamation to the Romans, in these terms:—

Inhabitants of Rome—We come not to bring you war, we come to consolidate order and liberty amongst you. The intentions of our Government have been misunderstood. The siege works have brought us before your ramparts. Until the present moment, we have replied but at rare intervals to the fire of your batteries. We are arriving at the last moment, when the necessities of war produce dreadful calamities. Spare them to a city filled with so many glorious monuments. If you persist in repelling us, to you alone will belong the responsibility of irreparable disasters.

He gave twelve hours to consider. The Triumvirate replied—"We never betray our engagements." They had engaged to defend the standard of the Republic, and they would do so.

The following is the reply of the Constituent Assembly:—

General.—The Roman Constituent Assembly, in reply to your despatch, declares to you that, having concluded with M. Lesseps, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, on the 31st of March, 1849, a convention, confirmed by the said M. Lesseps, according to your declaration, it ought to consider this convention as obligatory on the two parties, and under the protection of the law of nations, until the French Republic shall have ratified or repudiated it. In the meantime, the Assembly must regard every act of hostility of the French army as a violation of that convention, or any other hostile act which may be committed before the answer of your Government be communicated, or before the armistice concluded shall have expired. General, you demand a reply in conformity with the intentions and the honour of France; but none can be more in conformity with the intentions and the honour of France than a halt in a flagrant violation in the law of nations. Whatever may be the effect of this violation, the people of Rome can

never be responsible for it. The people of Rome are strong in their right, firm in their resolution, to maintain the pact by which they are bound to your nation; and compelled by necessity alone to defend and repel every unjust aggression.

On the 13th, a M. S.—, believing he had influence with M. Mazzini, solicited permission from General Oudinot to try. The Commander-in-Chief gave him all facilities, and M. S.— sent in a letter to the Triumvirate. Mazzini gave a polite answer, but declined all communication, unless the General agreed to recognise the Roman Republic, and not to insist on the entrance of any part of his troops into the city. Cernusky, however, accepted the invitation, and came out to the camp. A long conversation took place; but as M. Cernusky also insisted on the recognition of the Roman Republic, and M. S.— on the necessity of the French army being admitted within the wall, the interview ended without any result whatever.

Writing on the 16th from Civita Vecchia, the *Times* correspondent says:—"The batteries had battered the walls for twenty-four hours, but without any definite result, and all that has been effected is the destruction of the outer coating of the bastions. The heavy mounds of earth behind remain, and I am not sure the weight of metal is sufficient to clear away those impediments. The conclusion of my letter therefore is, that as late as yesterday morning no lodgment within the walls of Rome had been effected." Private letters from Rome to the 16th say that the Romans will certainly defend themselves to the last extremity. No dissensions have taken place. Men, women, and children, of all ranks, were busily engaged erecting a breast-work behind the breach the enemy was forming. On the 14th a young married lady was killed on the breach. The members of the National Assembly went, on the 14th, with music and flags through Rome, to encourage the people to defend the city. Another letter says:—"The Romans have taken their determination, and they will bury themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with barricades."

The following information from General Oudinot to the French Admiral at Civita Vecchia is given in the *Moniteur*:—"From the Trench, the 22nd, at two in the morning.—The assault took place last night at 11 o'clock. Three columns have penetrated by the breaches made in bastions No. 6 and 7, and the curtain which unites them. The troops marched resolutely, and have carried the positions without great losses. Up to the present moment the field hospital has received only two captains and eight or ten men. The gabionnage (moveable barricade) established at the gorge of the two bastions, is much advanced, and the positions will be secured before daylight. Altogether, the *ensemble* of the operations is most satisfactory."

Private letters state that the French troops are being decimated by malaria, and that the engineering skill displayed by them is not of the first calibre.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste reached Vienna on the 20th instant, announcing the occupation of the citadel of Ancona by the Imperial troops. The citadel was taken on the 18th after a tremendous bombardment.

SARDINIA.—A definitive treaty has been concluded between Sardinia and Austria, notwithstanding the efforts made by France to prevent it. Piedmont has consented to pay an indemnity of 70 millions of francs, and the Austrians give up the occupation of Alessandria. Not only peace, but a secret (quite secret) treaty, of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded and signed, only it will not appear.

VENICE.—The Austrians have effected a retrograde movement. Their troops are said to have marched in the direction of Compalto, in consequence, it was believed, of the advance of 30,000 Hungarians towards the Isonzo. The latter are expected at Fiume, Udina, and Trieste. Manin announced this fact to the people, and read a letter from Kossuth, urging the Venetians to resist, and promising them speedy assistance. Complete tranquillity reigned in the city, the *fête dieu* had been celebrated with great solemnity and magnificence, and Cardinal Moncio had blessed the soldiers and the people.

CAMPAIGNING NEAR ROME.—The *Times* correspondent, it appears, lodges in the same palace as General Oudinot. He gives the following interesting particulars:—"The Commander-in-Chief has shown me kindness and hospitality; and, so far from wishing to hide any part of his operations, he has begged of me to see and judge for myself, to examine every camp, and visit every outpost. I have for two days made full use of this permission, and 'Our own Correspondent' is now almost as well known in the French lines as he was in those of Charles Albert in the unfortunate Lombardy campaign. I have a little hay for a bed, and my carpet-bag for a pillow; but I find out that the hay is less wet and that the tiles are not quite so hard as flagstones. On my first arrival, in company with a diplomatic friend, General Oudinot had the kindness to invite us to dinner; but where to get a little water to wash our hands, or a room to change a coat in—it was only later in the day I was put up the spout of the spiral staircase—was the question which no one could resolve. I applied to a *vivandière*; she had a gallon of wine or a bottle of brandy at my disposal, but not a drop of water. I went to a neighbouring well, but it had been long since exhausted, and the empty bucket was left in mockery on the brink. I passed from tent to tent, was offered

wine in abundance, but water was not to be had. At length I heard a woman's voice, and, peeping through a hole, I saw a good Samaritan in petticoats, who gave me a cup of water to drink, a bowl of water to wash with, and promised to make me a cup of coffee every morning that I remained in the vicinity. The General is as hospitable as the Villa Santucci will admit; but there are numerous demands at every moment. We have two ambassadors, a duke, an admiral, and several other visitors to-day, all of whom must be provided for; and, though they will leave in the course of the night, a fresh batch will come in to-morrow. Generally speaking, the new arrivals sleep in the carriages which bring them,—and a good place it is, if the carriage be a close one; but, if it be open, such as mine, what protection is there from malaria, and how is my ten hours' work per day to be accomplished if I am laid up with fever? Therefore bare tiles under a roof are invaluable to me, and so must they be to that part of your public which takes an interest in these letters."

GERMANY.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN BADEN.—The attack of the Palatinate by the Prussians commenced on the 13th of June, on the whole line of operations on the left bank of the Rhine. Their right wing advanced from the west upon Homburg, and their centre, proceeding from the north, advanced on the high road from Lauterbach to Kaiserslautern, while their left wing, divided into two corps, marched from Alzei and Worms in a southerly direction. On the 15th of June the Prussians stormed the Rhine intrenchments of Ludwigshafen, opposite to Mannheim. While the Prussian troops thus advanced in the Palatinate without meeting with any effectual resistance, the operations against Baden commenced likewise on the 15th of June on the right bank of the Rhine. The army of the Empire under General Peucker advanced from Fürth in two columns against Weinheim, which was taken, though not without great loss on both sides. The Badish insurgents were commanded by Mieroslawski, who led them to a battle with the army of the empire. It lasted two days, and ended with the return of both the combatant armies to their former positions. The French Government has since received news that the Baden army, concentrated on the banks of the Neckar, has been attacked on its whole line, and entirely routed by the armies under the orders of the Prince of Prussia and General Peuchner. Mannheim and Heidelberg are taken. Mieroslawski and the remnant of his army are in flight towards the line of mountains on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The *corps-francs* have dispersed in the country.

FINAL EXTINCTION OF THE FIRST GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—By a letter from Stuttgart, dated the 18th instant, we learn that "the rump of the Frankfort Parliament" was finally extinguished on the 18th instant. The deputies proceeded to the riding-school, in which they proposed to hold a meeting; but General Miller had previously occupied it with troops, and prevented their entrance. The town remained quiet. A great part of the deputies have already quitted Stuttgart. Many, and especially the deputies from the north, return home.

THE PRUSSIAN LEAGUE.—A great number of Governments have given no answer yet to the invitation of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, to join their league. The Bavarian and Austrian diplomatists are alone very active in this movement; and conferences are held at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, between the Imperial Ministers on one side, and Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, with M. von der Pfirdten on the other. As soon as they have arrived at some understanding, M. von der Pfirdten is to travel to Berlin, to lay before that Cabinet those demands which Austria is determined to back Bavaria in. A letter from Berlin of the 22nd inst. says:—"At this moment, the unfriendly disposition of the Austrian Government is the subject which chiefly absorbs the Cabinet at Berlin. The drawing together of an important force in Silesia, to be prepared for all eventualities, is announced. The number of these troops is even stated at 100,000 men."

The negotiations with Denmark are at a dead stand-still.

HANOVER.—The members of the Second Chamber of Hanover have, in a meeting held for the purpose, declared the Federative Constitution of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, as illegal, and declared their adherence to that of Frankfort.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HUNGARIANS.

At the end of last week, rumours prevailed of a great battle having been fought on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, in the large plain between Raab and Weisberg, in which the combined Austrians and Russian forces are said to have been completely defeated. The intelligence has not, however, been confirmed, although the Austrians had been defeated. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Oedenburg, under General Wyss, in the direction of Czorna. General Wyss was taken prisoner, and the Uhlan Colonel, Baron Zessner, killed. Schlick sent out this brigade to cover his right flank, as he was marching to Raab. The brigade of Wyss, 6,000 men, with twelve guns, were beaten, and driven in the morass of Kansagh: no more than 1,500 escaped, all guns were taken by the Hungarians. The operations of Schlick were attended with equally unsatisfactory results. He found himself suddenly surrounded by a superior number of Hungarians, who attacked him with great violence, and took fourteen field-pieces, besides forcing him, on the

15th, to recross the Danube, and to retire to the vicinity of Altenburg. Above 500 men of General Schlick's corps deserted to the Hungarians. Field-Marshal Haynau, finding himself unsupported by Schlick's corps, regained his former position.

The Hungarians are concentrating large masses of their troops in the vicinity of Oedenburg, whence it is feared they will make an attack upon Vienna. Preparations have been made to destroy the railroad from Oedenburg to Neustadt, and thence to Vienna, to prevent the approach of the Hungarians, in case they should defeat the combined Imperialist forces at Oedenburg. The Hungarians have taken possession of Altenburg, and occupy the whole territory between the Danube and the Neusiedel Lake and Friedberg.

A letter of the 13th inst., from Cracow, in the *Breslau Gazette*, mentions an affair between the vanguard of the Magyars and the Russians, within the Galician frontier at Jordanow. The Russian Colonel Megden was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners. Another letter of the 15th inst., from Cracow, mentions, as a report, an engagement in the Eng pass, between the advanced guard of the Russians and Bem. The Russians, numbering 6,000, were beaten.

The German papers now confess that the so frequently announced entry of the Russians from the northern and southern frontiers has not yet taken place, hence the utter impossibility of Bem and Dembinski having been beaten by them, the first near Orsova, the latter near Eperies.

From the South there is now certain intelligence that the Ban has been obliged to retire from Neusatz in consequence of the continued bombardment of that place from Peterwarden. Jellachich has drawn off towards the North, and established his headquarters at Kisker. Of all the braggarts the Austrian army can boast, Baron Jellachich is unquestionably the greatest, and his bulletins always contain the greatest number of falsehoods.

Bem having beaten the Austrians in Transylvania, and been again and again attacked by them returning with recruited strength from within the Turkish dominions, sent word to the Governor of Bucharest that he took the shelter thus given as a hostility, and threatened to cross the frontier. The matter was referred to Constantinople; where the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors had demanded even more open help, and the expulsion of the Hungarian Count B. Teleki, and of an Englishman, Mr. Brown. By the advice of Sir Stratford Canning, the matter was compromised: the Austrians are no longer to use the Turkish frontier to further their hostile manoeuvres, and the Count Teleki and Mr. Brown are sent out of Constantinople. Bem has advanced once more from Caranabes through Mohadia to Orsova, and occupied the latter place with a strong division. The Turks maintained the friendliest relations with the Magyars, supplying them with arms, &c., for which reason they are greatly complained of by the Slavonian papers.

Breslaw letters of rather doubtful authority explain the sudden departure of the Russian Czar from Dukla, by stating that he retraced his steps on the advice of Prince Paskiewitch, who thought his presence unfavourable to discipline among the discontented, and all but mutinous, troops. The Emperor of Austria held there a review on the 17th over the Russian troops. This corps, 87,000 strong, exclusive of the force under General Sass, that has already entered Hungary, is intended to commence operations in the Zips. Strong reserves were on their march for supporting the operations of the active army, and, as was said, the Czar intended to stay some time with the active army.

Several arrests have taken place at Prague. Loyalty is not likely to be freshened by a new levy of recruits decreed for Bohemia. 19,000 Czechs are to be taken from their native country and employed against the Hungarians, with whom they sympathize. These Imperialist levies are the most efficient means to recruit the Hungarian Honved regiments.

In the month of May the Hungarian military force consisted of six separate *corps d'armée*:—1. The main army, including the garrison of Komorn, General-in-Chief, Görgey; 2. The army of Transylvania, General-in-Chief, Bem; 3. The army of the north, including the detached corps on the frontiers, General-in-Chief, Dembinski; 4. The army of the south, including the garrison of Peterwardein, General-in-Chief, Perczel; 5. The army before the fortress of Arad, General-in-Chief, Count Vecsey; 6. The central army of reserve. These several armies comprised 89 battalions of Hungarian Honved (defenders of the country); 17 battalions of old enrolment (Hungarians); 16 battalions of volunteers (Hungarians); 8 battalions of Chasseurs (Hungarians); 3 battalions of Engineers (Hungarians); 1 battalion of the German Legion; 1 battalion of the Italian Legion, consisting entirely of Austrian soldiers; 3 battalions of the Polish Legion; 17 regiments of Hungarian Hussars; 3 squadrons of Polish Lancers. The field artillery amounts to between three and four hundred pieces of cannon. Besides this there are the battering trains, and the guns mounted in the various fortresses.

PORTUGAL.

Another ministerial crisis had taken place upon the Duke de Saldanha's return from Cintra on the 19th, which had ended in the formation of an entirely new cabinet, by the Count de Thomar, Costa Cabral.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Express despatches, anticipating the Bombay mail of the 12th May, arrived on Saturday. The only

news of interest is a confirmation of the Rancee Chunda's escape from the fort of Chunar. It is a significant fact that she has "turned up" at Nepal; whose Sultan is believed, on good evidence, to have been complicated, like Dost Mahommed of Afghanistan, in the late Sikh insurrection. A mission has been sent to Gholab Singh, on the errand, it is surmised, of recovering the celebrated diamond Koh-i-noor, which is not forthcoming at Lahore.

From Canton, to the 5th April, it is stated that the Chinese Government had just formally declined to carry into effect the stipulations for our entry of Canton on the 6th: and Sir John Davis saw reasons for not enforcing the demand at present.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers just received from the Cape of Good Hope copy reports from this country, that 300 convicts are to be transhipped from Bermuda to the Cape of Good Hope; and the most angry feeling appears to have been provoked in the colony by the intelligence. The *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of 31st April, denies the right of the British Government to convert a free colony into a penal colony; calls upon the Governor to suspend the operation of any instructions based upon the order in Council, on the assumption that they must have been issued in error; and concludes by declaring that the people of the Cape "lift up their hands to Heaven, and swear by Him that liveth for ever, that they will not submit to this wrong."

WEST INDIES.

By the "Severn" mail steam-ship, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, intelligence is brought from Demerara to the 19th of May, and from Jamaica and Barbadoes to the 29th.

At Demerara, the supplies were still stopped, and the public officers unpaid. Considerable reductions in the police force had been made by Governor Barkly. A bill for liberalizing the franchise and better regulating its exercise had been introduced in the Court of Policy.

At Spanish Town, in Jamaica, a great meeting was to be held on the 24th of May—the Bishop of the island, and Santa Anna, the late Mexican Dictator, being leading promoters—to consider the effect produced on Jamaica "by the non-observance of the treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, by which Spain and Brazil are bound to her Majesty, and the devising of such measures as may tend to promote at once the great interests of humanity and the relief of the intertropical possessions of the Crown from the deep distress in which they are now involved."

The Bishop lately escaped a fearful death. While on horseback, he fell down a precipice 250 feet deep, but was saved by the branch of a tree into which he fell, and which he clutched.

In Barbadoes, the Import-duty Bill continued suspended. Small-pox had been ravaging this island.

The accounts from St. Domingo are to the 6th of June. They represent that, after the great victory over Soulouque, a revolution broke out, having for its object the elevation of the former President, General Santa Anna, to the exclusion of Jimenes, who was suspected of complicity with Soulouque in a design to bring both parts of the island under one sway; and which had been frustrated only by the energetic resistance of Santa Anna, as the commander of the army. At the last date, Santa Anna, with 8,000 men, was laying siege to the city. Jimenes had possession of the fortifications, and it was thought he would hold out. The foreign consuls were preparing to embark on board the men-of-war lying off the port. Jimenes had attempted to arrest Mr. Elliott, the American Consul, and a number of persons who had taken refuge under his flag; but the step was successfully resisted, by the aid of the British Consul and the captain of a British man-of-war.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Letters from this port state, that the French Admiral had entered into arrangements with Rosas for a settlement of all difficulties, which would be immediately sent to France. In the meantime, an armistice of six months was to take place. It was thought at Buenos Ayres that a free communication between there and Monte Video would soon take place.

NORTH AMERICA.

The "Niagara," which left New York on the 13th of June, has, after the shortest passage on record, arrived in Liverpool. The political news is neither interesting nor important. No fresh intelligence from Canada. Quietness prevailed in both provinces. The cholera was extending northward rapidly, but the mortality was not great. In New York the deaths did not exceed twenty per day. Nothing new had reached from California. Ex-President Polk was lying dangerously ill. The store-ship "Lexington" had reached New York with 1,280 lbs. of grain gold. She landed at Valparaiso 458 lbs. At the latest date there was no better prospect of stopping the great crevasse at New Orleans. The water still continued to rise, and all efforts to check it had been abandoned.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AFFLICTIONS DO NOT COME SINGLY.—The citizens of New Orleans seem to be afflicted with plagues almost as numerous as those of Egypt. In addition to the cholera, which has returned, is the devastating inundation, which shows little if any abatement; along with the latter have come swarms of deadly serpents, as will be seen by the following item from the *New Orleans Bee*:—"We learn that on Sunday last a man who was walking barefooted in the inun-

dated portion of the First Municipality was bitten in the leg (probably by a moccasin snake), and shortly afterwards expired. On the same evening a little lad was either bitten by a similar animal or a congro, and died soon afterwards from the effects." The *New Orleans Bulletin* advises all who live in the inundated districts, to beware of the gangs of snakes, which, driven out by the water, seek the shelter of houses. Already we have heard of several persons having been bitten, and in consequence, we deem it proper to advise our friends to keep a bright look out for the reptiles. All who know their habits, understand well their *penchant* for a comfortable coil between the sheets of a bed, or a snug retreat under the pillow.

STRANGE FANATICISM.—We learn from the *New York Herald*, that on the 30th ult. one Thomas Danon, a picture-frame maker, stripped his person, and varnished his body. He then took his clothing, trunk, and picture-frames, and piled them up in one corner of his room, setting fire to the pile. As soon as it began to burn briskly he threw himself upon the burning pile, and in an instant his whole person was enveloped in flames. He then rushed to the window, and climbed to the roof, the varnish on his body still burning. He was discovered by John McCluster, who rushed to the top of the house and succeeded in arresting the flame. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was still lingering under the most excruciating agony, but was sensible enough to make this statement.

THE (VERY) HOLY INQUISITION.—In a letter from Rome it is stated that on the investigation of the papers of the Holy Office, by order of the Republican Government, it was found that the officials had made away with a great many of historical importance; among others, those relative to the persecution of Galileo, and the Reformation in England.—*Literary Gazette*.

A FEMALE ADVENTURER TO CALIFORNIA.—I was very much surprised to-day while sitting in my office, attending to some business in connexion with California, for I too am an "Arcadian," to receive the visit of a very handsome woman, of figure rather stout, than Medicean, who came to inquire whether she had not better take the Isthmus route to California than make the voyage round the Horn. She was an unmarried female of about thirty years, and the owner of two large millinery establishments in the city. A month ago, she had no idea whatever of giving up her business here, but now she had determined to do so. She informed me, she had a good constitution, and had enjoyed uninterrupted health; that she had a brother already at the mines, and she was now going out to seek her fortune, and to use her small capital to the best advantage, by keeping what is called here, a "furnishing store" for gentlemen. She was informed, that if her health and strength would bear a few days' fatigue, the Isthmus route was the best, and assured that there could be no doubt of her amassing a large property in a very short time. I did not tell her that in all probability she would have a dozen offers of marriage before she had been a month at St. Francisco. I mention this circumstance merely to show the peculiar character of our people, their readiness to embrace every opportunity of advancing their interests, and their disregard of all merely conventional rules, when these stand in the way of their success in life. I have no doubt but that hundreds of our females, who now support themselves by shop-keeping in this city, will remove to California to better their condition.—*New York Correspondent of the Daily News*.

ATTACK BY A MARE, AND FATAL RESULT.—An unfortunate circumstance has just occurred at Misterton, which has cast a gloom over the whole village. William Colton, farrier and blacksmith of that place, having occasion on Wednesday week to go into the farmyard of Mr. Corringham, observed a mare, which he had recently had under treatment, prick her ears, and look intently at him, as if she meant mischief. Becoming alarmed, he turned round hastily to make his escape from the yard, when his foot slipped and he fell. The mare in a moment was upon him, and, kneeling upon his body, seized him by the back of the head, and inflicted very considerable injuries with her teeth. Whilst in this position, a maid servant, who had seen the mare run at Colton, came up, and threw something at it which frightened it away. Assistance was then called, and the wounded man was conveyed away, and placed, as soon as possible, under medical treatment, but the injury he had received was of such an extensive nature, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He continued to linger until Wednesday last, when death, we understand, put a period to his sufferings.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The fifty-second Report of the committee of the House of Commons specifies 201 petitions in favour of universal suffrage, signed by 6,162 persons; 445 petitions against the Marriages Bill, signed by 13,023 persons; 178 petitions in its favour, signed by 31,019 persons; 42 petitions for a reform of the medical profession, signed by 329 persons; 157 petitions for the suppression of promiscuous intercourse, signed by 7,138 persons; and 133 petitions for arbitration as a means of avoiding war, signed by 204,479 persons.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, on a scale of great magnificence, many members of the aristocracy and of the House of Commons. The invitations were issued to meet Lord and Lady Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, &c., and covers were laid for 170. The ladies constituted one-half of the number of the guests.

IRELAND.

THE RATE IN AID.—Arrangements have been perfected throughout the country for collecting the sixpenny rate in aid. The commissioners have forwarded sealed orders to the various unions, specifying the amount for each electoral division, according to its valuation.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT have been made in so many instances by the landlords of some districts, as almost to amount to a general movement. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stradbroke, and Lord Lorton, are among the names prominently mentioned. The leasehold tenants in the electoral division of Swords, county Dublin, lately published an address praying for reductions; but their landlords held a conference, and resolved to reject the prayer thus urged in public combination, intimating at the same time that *individuals* might be allowed the advantages of surrendering their leases.

A SCENE OF DESTITUTION.—The correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself S. G. O., and who is now on a tour through the western districts of Ireland, gives the following sketch of a scene of which he was an eye-witness. He says:—"Famine is the prevailing type in which peasant life seems now to be printed throughout the whole district I travelled;" and adds, "it has been my habit from time to time to leave my car and enter the cabins by the road-side; it was enough to melt a heart of stone to see the people in them: in one instance, under the remains of the roof of a 'tumbled down house,' I found a mother and some small children; the latter, some of them quite naked, mere skeletons, but with that enlargement of the abdomen now so common amongst them. A thing of mere bone, of about two years old, lay on an old red petticoat, looking nearly as near death as I could have wished it. I gave the woman a loaf of bread; in one moment she had torn a piece out of it and placed it in her own mouth; I was just about to point to her to give some to the children, when, with a look I shall never forget, she placed her finger in her mouth, drew out the moistened bread, and at once began to place it between the child's lips. She had placed the remains of the loaf by her side; one of the boys approached, to probably stare at the apparition; she roughly pushed him from her, and at once hid it under her, and never heeding me, even to thank me, she still tried to force the chewed food into that half-corpsed mouth. As I turned to leave the cottage she sprang on her knees, and her very blessings were terrible; the loaf had just cost me *two pence*. At another spot there was a wretched hovel, at the door of which a scarce clad girl was sitting; I rashly beckoned to her, and taking a loaf from the well of my car I threw it to her; in a moment a crowd of beings rushed from the cabin, and a struggle began for the prize, in which all feeling for sex and age were forgotten; it was only by no small force I secured the prize for the girl, it was with difficulty that we could master the group that then surrounded us; we did what we could to give them at least one meal. The '*prasha weed*,' or corn kail with nettles, is now so sought that serious damage is often done to the corn by the poor creatures who thus try to live."

THE POPE has contributed 20,000 francs for the relief of the poor in the west. The fact is announced in a letter from Archbishop M'Hale. There was good policy in the subscription after the large sums given here to help his holiness.

CHOLERA is said to have broken out on board the convict ship, "Mount Stuart Elphinstone," now lying in the Cove of Cork, for the purpose of conveying the "Young Ireland" convicts to the place of their destination. The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday states, the cabin in which Messrs. Martin and O'Doherty are confined is small, low, and unventilated, and immediately adjoins the cabin where the cholera patients are treated.

ROYAL VISIT.—According to gossip—for after all the disappointments, it would not be safe to dignify the report by any other phrase—her Majesty sets out for Scotland on the 3rd of August, first taking a cruise round the Irish coast, touching for a very limited period at the ports of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast. Such, it is said—of course confidently—are the present arrangements. How long they will continue so is another question.—*Times*.

THE POTATO.—With one drawback the accounts continue to be even more favourable than those of the last few days, owing, no doubt, to the salutary change in the weather and the subsidence of the sharp frosts which prevailed almost nightly from the commencement of the present month. The drawback alluded to will be found in the following statement put forward in the *Freeman*, of Friday:—"Mr. Sirens Kelly, of Tullow, in the county Carlow, called at our office yesterday, bringing with him three potato stalks, with their roots, and such embryo tubers as were forming on them. Mr. Kelly considers these stalks to be decidedly affected with the first access of the disease. It has not yet appeared on the leaves or the upper stalk, but a rottenness and brittleness is unmistakably developed on the main root, a few inches down from the green stalk. We do not ourselves know enough of the first symptoms of the rot to be certain whether this be what Mr. Kelly pronounces it to be—the rot in its first stage." In Dublin the markets are already tolerably well supplied with new potatoes, which at present realize from 4d. to 7d. per lb.; but an extensive grower has undertaken to bring down prices to less than one-half of the current rates before the close of the week.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

On Monday, the Livery assembled in the Guild-hall for the purpose of electing Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. A great number of the constituency attended, in consequence of a report that there was likelihood of a contest. The proceedings were rather remarkable.

Mr. W. S. HALE proposed Mr. Donald Nicoll, the well-known clothier and draper.

Mr. GULL, seconding the nomination, bore testimony to the excellent qualifications of that gentleman.

Alderman LAWRENCE addressed the livery. He found that he was one of those whose names had been placed on the Shrievalty list. But he had been elected to the gown no more than a year and a few days, and he trusted that his fellow-citizens would allow him to continue in the performance of the duties of alderman another year before they selected him for the office of sheriff.

The names of several gentlemen were then put up, and the required indulgence was at once granted to Alderman Lawrence, and as a matter of course to Alderman Carden, the alderman last elected.

The COMMON-SERGEANT stated to the Hall, that the sheriffs were of opinion that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Peto and Mr. Nicoll [cheers]. The learned gentleman then asked, whether a poll was demanded for any other person nominated?

Mr. G. BRACHER, one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and a member of the Court of Common Council, immediately handed in a paper to the Sheriff, expressing his demand of a poll on the part of Alderman Lawrence. The document was, however, signed only by Mr. Bracher, and it was necessary that the signatures of two liverymen should be attached in order to make it an available instrument. The Sheriffs waited for some minutes while Mr. Bracher applied, as we were given to understand, to several gentlemen on the hustings to second him in demanding a poll; but finding that the customary forms were not complied with they proceeded to the Court of Aldermen for the purpose of making their report.

Upwards of an hour elapsed before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs returned to the hall in order to announce the result of the election. After which Alderman Sidney demanded a poll on behalf of Alderman Lawrence, which the Lord Mayor refused to grant, as out of order.

The RECORDE then stepped forward and informed the livery that the Sheriffs had made their report to the Court of Aldermen, and he was directed by that Court to announce that the election for the Shrievalty had fallen upon Mr. Samuel Morton Peto, citizen and Lorimer, and Mr. Donald Nicoll, citizen and Spectacle Maker [loud cheers].

After a few words from Mr. NICOLL, expressive of his intention to discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability,

Alderman SIDNEY said it was his intention, if further proceedings had been adopted, to have voted for M. Nicoll; but how did he know that it was Mr. Peto's wish to serve the office? Before he could think of calling a man away from the engagements of his public or private life, he would, at any rate, inquire whether he could accept the office, at the moment, with all its duties and responsibilities? [Hear, hear.] Now, it happened that the office of sheriff was one of paramount responsibility, and it was no jest to thrust a man into a situation in which he might be amenable for property to the amount of upwards of £100,000., at the moment that engagements and circumstances might present insurmountable impediments to the proper performance of the duties. Were the livery sure that Mr. Peto would serve? ("If he will not serve, he will pay.") It was but fair to communicate with a man before he was put in nomination. That was merely justice.

Alderman HUMPHREY said that Alderman Sidney might, if he wished, have demanded the poll in conjunction with Mr. Bracher, but now that it was too late he was anxious to excite confusion when all others were agreed upon the subject.

Mr. Low said, the livery had exercised sound discretion in electing Mr. Peto, who, if he had any objection to serve, would certainly have no objection to pay the fine [cheers]. His opinion was, that Mr. Peto would willingly accept the office, and discharge all the duties of it in an exemplary manner.

After sundry votes of thanks, the Hall was dissolved.

ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIA GOLD DIRECT FROM THE "DIGGINGS."—The "Tepic," Captain Luce, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday evening, brings the first importation to this port of the precious metals, direct from the gold "diggings" at California. The "Tepic" came by way of the Sandwich Islands and Valparaiso, at which places she landed large quantities of gold, and, therefore, brings with her here only about 60,000 dollars worth, chiefly in dust. We have seen and handled a lump, which weighs as much as ten sovereigns. It is of good colour, and is exactly in the same state as when found in California.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

LEGACIES TO VARIOUS MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—We understand that Janet Ewing, a member of the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan's congregation, Stirling, lately deceased, a person of very careful habits, has left the following handsome legacies:—£400 to the Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church; £200 to the London Missionary Society; £200 to the Moravian Missions; £200 to the London Bible Society; and £30 each to two benevolent societies in the town of Stirling.—*Scottish Press*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 27, Two o'clock.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the royal assent was given by commission to the Navigation, Transportation for Treason (Ireland), and various other public and private bills.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the Birmingham Exemption from County Rates Bill, which was negatived by 58 to 31 votes. The main ground of objection taken was that, inasmuch as the grievance was a public one, it ought to be remedied by a public and not a private bill.

REJECTION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill having been read, the question of admitting Jews to Parliament led to a protracted discussion.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the second reading, and was followed by the

Earl of EGLINTON, who interposed an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The speakers in support of the original motion were the Duke of CLEVELAND (who assigned his reasons for voting for the present bill, though he opposed that of last year), the Archbishop of DUBLIN, the Earl of SHREWSBURY, the Duke of ARGYLL, the Earl of WICKLOW, and Lord BROUGHAM; those in favour of the amendment, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Bishop of EXETER, the Earls of WINCHILSEA, NELSON, and DESART, and the Bishop of OXFORD.

After a few observations from the Earl of CARLISLE in reply, the House divided, when the second reading was negatived by a majority of 26, the numbers being 70 to 95; and their lordships adjourned.

CHOLERA IN CONVICT SHIPS.

In the House of Commons, which met at twelve o'clock, Sir L. O'BRIEN referred to the circumstance of its being reported that the cholera had broken out on board the ship in which the Irish State-prisoners were to be conveyed to their destination, and asked whether any steps had been taken by the Government in consequence?

Sir G. GREY replied that some cases of cholera, he believed, had occurred on board the ship referred to, but other arrangements had been made for the State-prisoners.

Sir L. O'BRIEN rejoined that that statement would tend to relieve anxiety on the subject. He had opposed the bill for legalizing the transportation of the prisoners, but now that it had passed into a law he should take no further steps for impeding the course of public justice.

POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.

Then House then resolved itself again into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, when

Sir J. WALSH moved an amendment, its object being to substitute "rating districts" for "electoral divisions." Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, on the ground that it went to effect the principle of the bill, which had been already decided upon. After some observations from several hon. members, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. STAFFORD, considering that it would be the more advisable course to levy the 7s. at once, and from the electoral divisions, rather than as proposed to levy 5s. from that source, and any further means that might be required from the unions, moved an amendment to that effect, which Mr. GROGAN seconded. Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion as impracticable, and after a somewhat discursive debate on the question of rating, the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 77, the numbers 48 to 125; and the further proceeding with the bill was postponed until to-morrow, at half-past four o'clock.

On the House resuming, it temporarily adjourned until half-past five o'clock.

On the Speaker again taking the chair, Mr. MAC-KINNON gave notice that on Tuesday, the 17th July, he should call the attention of the House to the report of the committee on Smithfield market.

Mr. HORSMAN intimated that on the same day he should call the attention of the House to the general state of Ireland.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. HUME asked whether a despatch had been received from British Guiana, announcing that Governor Barkly had continued imposing taxation against the opinion of the Court of Policy, and whether it was true that he had brought in a bill for the extension of the suffrage, and, if so, whether it was in the power of the Government so to change the constitution of the colony? Lord J. RUSSELL replied, it was quite true that Governor Barkly, following the example of persons at home, had brought in a bill for the extension of the suffrage [laughter]. As regarded the other question, not having had notice of its being put, he would answer it this day.

COLONIAL REFORM.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved an address to her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the administration of our colonial possessions, on the ground that there were grave defects and errors in our system of colonial government, which required revision, for the purpose of a searching inquiry into the colonial policy of the empire. He first stated what in his opinion had produced the belief that such errors existed, their character and effects, and urged that his motion should be agreed to as the legitimate sequence to various motions which had

received the approbation of a majority of that House—namely, those of Mr. Baillie, of Mr. Adderley, and, as he contended, of Lord Lincoln. These and other less successful propositions showed the state of public opinion respecting our colonial administration, and laid a valid parliamentary ground for his motion. He then explained the nature of the inquiry he proposed, and the objects to which it should be directed, classing them under three heads—namely, colonial government, colonial expenditure, and emigration or colonization. The system, he observed, worked ill, not because it was ill-administered, but because it was so essentially faulty that it could not be well-administered. He censured no individual; he censured the system, which must be thoroughly revised and reformed. Sir William sketched out the scheme of a commission which, he suggested, should be composed of a member from each of the four great divisions of that House, with the addition of a fifth member selected from amongst the most eminent political and economical writers of the day.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. HAWES opposed the scheme as an impracticable one, and protested against delegating the inquiry into great Imperial questions, which ought to be discussed in that House, to five gentlemen who, though of discordant political sentiments, were expected, when brought together, like a "happy family," to forego all their antipathies. He maintained that Lord Grey had laid down larger principles of commercial policy than any other Colonial Secretary had done, and that Sir W. Molesworth, whose speech was full of exaggerations, had laid no ground for his motion. He then proceeded to justify those parts of Lord Grey's policy which had been assailed by Sir W. Molesworth, and with respect even to the West Indies, said to be ruined by the policy of the Colonial Office, Mr. Hawes showed that the success of the free-trade policy was already manifesting itself. There were, no doubt, subjects of great importance affecting the interests of the colonies, which deserved consideration; but were all these ingredients—the effects of the abolition of slavery, the forms and the cost of colonial government, waste lands,—to be thrown into one common cauldron? Such a comprehensive inquiry, which must involve the consideration whether or not our colonial empire was worth retaining, would excite hopes and expectations which could not be realized, and paralyze a great executive department of the State.

The other speakers in opposition to the motion were Mr. LABOUCHERE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL; those in favour, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. F. SCOTT, and Mr. ADDERLEY. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 74—the numbers, 89 to 163.

The orders of the day were proceeded with, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Legislative Chamber, on Monday, M. Mauguin made a long speech on the foreign policy of the Government. He was followed by M. Savoie, who defended the cause of the insurgents of Baden and the Palatinate. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to both speakers. He declared that France was not in any danger of war, and that if liberty had suffered in Germany, it was entirely owing to the conduct of the revolutionary party itself. The discussion was adjourned to the following day, and the House rose at a quarter to seven o'clock.—M. de Lamartine has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Journal du Loiret*:

Paris, June 22.

Monsieur,—I have only time to thank you, and to tell you, that I accept with gratitude the candidature of the Loiret. All the probabilities appear to me to be for an option in favour of a department which has been one of the first to offer me a political hospitality so spontaneous and so honourable. But imperious circumstances do not permit me to enter into a formal engagement in that respect at this moment. Act then, Monsieur, both you and your friends, as your hearts may prompt you; and, whether with or without success, count on my sincere and cordial devotedness.

Advices still arrived of disturbances in the provinces. Letters from Givors and Rives de Gier, in the department of the Loire, state that these towns were occupied by a strong military force at an early hour on the morning of the 22nd inst. Martial law was enforced, and several persons were arrested.

ROME.—There is no news in Paris from Rome later than that already received, but it is supposed that some unforeseen obstacles are in Oudinot's way, as two more regiments are about to embark at Marseilles, as well as a quantity of additional ammunition and guns. Up to the 23rd there had been no arrival from Civita at Marseilles later than the 19th. Matters went on slowly at the French camp, and the final assault could not be given for four days or one week more. The sanitary state of the army was better than could be expected, considering the extraordinary heat of the weather.

The *Times* Paris correspondent mentions, without being able to confirm it, a rumour that the English Government have tendered its advice to the French Cabinet to endeavour, even at the last moment, to come to some arrangement with the Roman Government, without proceeding to any further hostilities. It was also stated this day, in the same quarter, that the English Government has remonstrated, though in a friendly manner, against the bombardment of Rome.

THE CAPITULATION OF ANCONA to the Austrians took place on the 18th, after a well-sustained bombardment. The conditions of the capitulation are, it is said, a political amnesty for the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison,

and the occupation of the fortress and of the port of Ancona by the Imperial troops in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

PIEDMONT.—Letters from Turin, of the 21st inst., state that the Austrians evacuated, on the previous day, the citadel of Alessandria. They had, however, occupied the territory of Valenza, which is not included in the conditions of the armistice, and concentrated on that point a force of 6,000 men, which rendered them absolute masters of the entire valley of the Tanaro.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The *Weiner Zeitung*, of June 21, imparts the following official intelligence:—"The Russian army, under command of the Prince of Warsaw (Paskewitch), crossed the Hungarian boundary on the 17th and 18th inst., in four columns, commanded respectively by Generals Busching, Bielogujeff, Rüdiger, and Grabbe. The head quarters of the prince field-marshal were, on the 19th inst., at Bartfeld (first post-town on the Hungarian side of the Dukla-pass)." The *Cologne Gazette* states that, "On the 17th of June, a long string of carts full of wounded left Særed for Tynau. Further details not given. From Oedenburg 8,000 Russians marched eastwards towards St. Mielos. The blockade of the frontier on this side is more strictly enforced every day." The Ban of Croatia has been forced to raise the siege of Peterwaradin and to evacuate Neusatz, where his troops were too much exposed to the fire from the fortress. He continued only in the occupation of one of the suburbs, which lies out of range of gunshot from Peterwaradin. The cause of the unwonted delay in commencing operations (says a *Breslau paper*) is to be sought for in the remarkable circumstance that the plan of operations as agreed upon in common by the Russian and Austrian general officers has been betrayed to the Magyars, which is visible by the peculiar distribution of their forces.

POLAND.—The Czar, it is said, intends to take up his residence at Warsaw, where the *corps diplomatique* have already arrived from St. Petersburg. There is no longer a doubt that the Polish movement which is on the eve of breaking out will commence in the Prussian provinces of Posen.

The French expedition to Rome has already cost £1,000,000 sterling.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING.—There was a grand muster of Protectionists at Drury-lane Theatre last night; the Duke of Richmond in the chair, and a considerable assembly of Peers and commoners around him; and, though the pit was what a theatrical critic would term "rather fair," neither the boxes nor gallery were entitled to the same description; so that, altogether, the audience was not so large as to satisfy the friends of a performer on a benefit night in an entertainment of the kind more usually witnessed within its walls. Although we do not pretend to form so accurate an estimate as an anxious manager, we cannot think (says the *Times*) there were more than 1,200 persons present. The principal speakers were the Earl of Malmesbury, Major Beresford, the Marquis of Downshire, Mr. Ellman, Sir A. M'Nab, from Canada, and Mr. G. F. Young. There was no opposition to the proceedings, and the resolutions were carried unanimously. Mr. Disraeli was not present. "The National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital," was duly inaugurated, a long list of vice-presidents, with all the Protectionists of note in both Houses of Parliament, was read, and a general committee appointed. After the adoption of the usual anti-free-trade resolutions, the following was adopted:—

That from the peculiar circumstances attending the last general election, and the strong reaction since produced by dear-bought experience on the public mind, the present House of Commons does not, in supporting the ruinous policy of free-trade, faithfully represent the sentiments of the people; and that considering the urgent necessity for a change of system for the preservation of all the best interests of the State, it be strongly recommended to all constituencies immediately to address the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to dissolve the Parliament, and appeal to her people.

A two-fold plan (says the *Times*) was suggested. The tenant farmers were recommended to stop payment *en masse*, and petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament. A general election and a general repudiation together would set up the country. As the project was received with tremendous applause, and a thousand burly figures stood up to cheer the principle of repudiation, we presume it was understood. For ourselves, we must confess to being rather in the dark.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION:—

Branch I.—Classics.

Lewis, Bunnell (Gold Medal) University College.

Weymouth, Richard Francis.. University College.

Branch II.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Roberts, Samuel (Gold Medal) Manchester New College.

Davies, David Charles University College.

*Halley, Robert University (Coward) College.

Branch III.—Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of

the Mind, Political Philosophy, Political Economy.

Hutton, Richard Holt (Gold Medal)..... University College.

Sibree, John Spring Hill College.

*Halley, Robert University (Coward) College.

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With still very limited supplies of Grain, and an improvement in prices of Wheat in most of our country markets, the trade in Mark-lane is very firm to-day.

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* This is the first time that the same candidate has taken the degree in two branches.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

SUMMARY.

GLORIOUS summer weather—bright, warm, and breezy—much better for hay-making than for law-making—and, we may add, for indulging in holiday rambles, than for writing editorial comments. Providence holds out the promise of a year of abundance—may it be realized, and may we know how to turn the blessing to good account. The approach of the dog-days always produces a languor in Parliamentary proceedings, and generally abridges superfluous talk. Their week's summary will show that the rule holds good this season. Little interest is there to give animation to the sayings and doings of our legislative assemblies—and that little, we grieve to say, is rather of a painful than a pleasing kind. The signs, however, are various and indubitable, that the close of the session will be early. Lord John, indeed, has not yet announced how many measures he intends to sacrifice—or what few he is resolved upon carrying through all their stages. But when Mr. Disraeli's sham motion on the state of the nation shall have been disposed of, we apprehend that the House of Commons will cease all wordy warfare, and finish up in slovenly haste the business of the session. Parliament will then be briefly informed by her Majesty, in person, or by Commissioners, what it has done—will be praised for its assiduity and wisdom, thanked for its liberality, and dismissed to the pleasures of a six months' vacation.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill has come back from the hands of the Select Committee of Lords, greatly improved, according to the testimony of Lord Stanley and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and not sapped of its vigorous principle, if we may judge from the violent protest of Lord Brougham against it, as an outrage upon vested rights. The measure is one of the most valuable of the session, and if put in force by able commissioners, will produce great, and, perhaps, unanticipated beneficial results. The Lords, however, although they seem to have spared this bill, as called for by the gravity of social circumstances in Ireland, are not disposed to let every useful measure pass their House. They have rejected by a considerable majority, the Affirmation Bill, which merely sought to further the ends of justice by allowing persons who conscientiously object to oath-taking the same indulgence as the law extends to Quakers. The Earl of Wicklow led the objectors to this wise and salutary relaxation of an unnecessary and often unmeaning practice—but we suspect that the spirit of the opposition came from ecclesiastical sources. The Prayer-book of the Church of England expressly sanctions judicial swearing—and it will be difficult to get the House of Lords to favour any conscience which is not regulated by that religious standard. The Bishops are jealous of any slur cast upon the infallibility of ecclesiastical documents. The party, too, to be relieved is neither large nor clamorous—and so their lordships could perpetrate mischief without hazard. Ten peers only voted in favour of the second reading of the bill.

The Postscript of our last number contained a brief account of the great party debate in the House of Lords, on the Rebellion Losses Act of the Canadian Legislature, brought under notice by Lord Brougham. We have commented elsewhere on the noble mountebank's performance. His aim was to run down the principle of "responsible government" in our colonies, but particularly in Canada, to denounce the policy of conciliation, to encourage enmity between race and race, to claim a monopoly of loyalty for the domineering clique whom popular opinion, constitutionally expressed, has unequivocally condemned, and to give a temporary triumph at any cost to the party of which Lord Stanley is the nominal head. Lord Lyndhurst, too, came out on the occasion, logical, sententious, and unprincipled as ever, and was rebuked without wit or dignity by Lord Campbell.

The Ministers made an effective resistance to Lord Brougham's motion, and by their superior number of proxies, gained, on a division, the narrow majority of three.

The House of Commons was occupied a part of the same evening on Colonial affairs. The Earl of Lincoln submitted a motion, re-opening the case involved in the grant of Vancouver's Island by charter to the Hudson's Bay Company. The resolution with which he concluded was prefaced by a very able and very damaging speech to Lord Grey and the Ministry. So, indeed, they appeared to feel—for no sooner had the motion been seconded by Mr. Hume, who declared his belief that the proceedings of the Colonial Office in this matter had been contrary to those maxims by which persons whether in public or private life ought to be guided, and Mr. Hawes rose to reply, than the House was counted out, and the motion, of course, dropped to the ground. On Wednesday evening, a good deal of recrimination was bandied from one side to the other, touching the cause of this "count-out." It was ultimately traced home to the Government whipper-in, Lord Marcus Hill. Lord Lincoln—whose own friends, by the bye, ought to have mustered in sufficient force to make a house—gave notice of his determination to renew the subject as an amendment on the first supply-night.

Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriages Bill, after three or four adjourned debates, and a wonderful amount of biblical criticism, and rabbinical erudition, opposed in the discussion on Wednesday by Mr. Napier, and by Mr. Gladstone, and supported by the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, passed its second reading by a majority of 33. We suspect that the measure has not the remotest chance of getting through the House of Lords—it is permissive only, but even as a permission it is, like the Affirmation Bill, a tacit reflection on ecclesiastical authority.

The subject of equalizing poor-rates was introduced to the Commons by Lord Nugent, on Thursday evening. The shape in which it was brought forward was for a committee to inquire into the practicability of better providing for the maintenance of the indigent poor by an equal and general apportionment of the burden. The facts collected and recited by Lord Nugent are well worth consideration—his suggestions are not so valuable. Mr. Baines, the Chief Poor-law Commissioner, opposed the motion, on the ground that the scheme intended to be promoted by it would subvert what had been for centuries the national policy of this country, local taxation, and local management. His lordship wished to withdraw the motion, but the House would not permit, and it was negatived without a division.

As to the budget, opened to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday, it can hardly be necessary to say five words. No curiosity was felt regarding it—no disappointment, agreeable or otherwise, has been occasioned by it. Sir Charles Wood was misty, jaunty, and at fault in his figures—the House, we understand was thin, inattentive, and anything but complimentary. There would have been a surplus of income last year over the expenditure, but that the Chancellor's estimate was not equalled by actual receipts, and that Ministers have spent more money than they said they should do—and so it happens that there is a deficit of £270,000. There will be a surplus of income next year, supposing Sir C. Wood's estimate of revenue is not beyond the mark, and assuming, which no man who knows what is what, will assume, that no more money will be laid out than what Parliament has authorized—a surplus amounting to £738,936. Taxation, by some *hocus pocus* has been considerably reduced during the last two years, but we spend very little the less. At any rate, it cannot safely be reduced at present. Of course, "there's a good time coming, boys," and when it comes, the Chancellor will—know how to turn it to his own advantage. Poor Sir Charles Wood—he was severely peppered—but, having a good place, he has also a thick skin, and a store of patience, and, Whig-like, is not at all conscious of his own defects.

The Treason Transportation (Ireland) Bill, after having been stoutly contested by a very small minority, and on most ridiculous grounds, has been finally passed, and Mr. Smith O'Brien with his fellow convicts will very soon be on their way to a penal settlement—and the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill is passing, not without much conversation, through its various stages.

The recent partial insurrection in Paris has brought out in its true light the intentions of the dominant party in the state. Reaction is the order of the day, and proscription the term most applicable in describing the rigorous measures of the government and its parliamentary majority. The Red Republicans have been severely and justly condemned for their violence and intolerance, but they were not a whit worse than the men who have trampled them in the dust, and who, judging from their harsh measures, would appear to be bent upon precipitating another revolution. The new constitution is already a nullity. Its most

vital provisions have been most unscrupulously violated—no less than six journals of extreme liberal opinions have been virtually suppressed, and the organs of the moderate Republicans are put under constraint. MM. Thiers, Molé, and the old bureaucratic statesmen who virtually direct the reins of government, although nominally excluded from office, are doing their best to destroy, by their arbitrary policy, whatever still remains of a constitutional opposition, and to remove all obstacles to the re-establishment of the monarchy. They are endeavouring to teach France that there is no medium between Red Republicanism and a repressive despotism. We cannot, however, believe that the French people are prepared to abet them in their revolutionary tendencies, or to surrender to a selfish faction the principle of self-government which the violence of extreme parties has, as yet, prevented from being brought into play. Already the elements of division are beginning to appear in their own ranks, and even in the Cabinet itself. There is good reason to hope that the party recently established under the auspices of MM. Dufaure and Tocqueville, under the name of the "Constitutional Circle," will present a barrier to the further progress of reaction, and form a nucleus around which the friends of public liberty may rally in defence of the existing constitution. As a parliamentary party, the Red Republicans are, through their suicidal folly, almost annihilated. But their numerical strength in the Legislative Assembly is still considerable, and if they are content to range themselves under the leadership of moderate Republicans, like Dufaure, Cavaignac, and Lamartine (who will in all probability soon occupy his accustomed position in the Chamber), in defence of the institutions of the country, instead of wasting their strength in useless clamour and appeals to violence, they may still prevent a return to that military despotism toward which reaction is fast dragging the State.

After the lapse of another week, the French army are still outside the walls of the Eternal City. Rome is now besieged in due form. All attempts at negotiation have been abandoned; and, if General Oudinot's despatches are to be relied on, its heroic inhabitants are to be devoted to the horrors of fire and sword, because they refuse to subject themselves to a priestly despotism which every Frenchman would regard as intolerable. A breach has been made in the walls, and an assault commenced, but the besieged show no signs of yielding. The whole population seem animated by a determination to vindicate their right to independence, or die in the attempt. The "miserable faction," which the French Government and the *Times* repeatedly told us held possession of the city, turns out to be the whole people. "Not a single man has joined the French camp; and not one Roman, either of the city or of the country, from Bologna to Terracina, has taken up arms for the Pope. Where, then, is the reaction, or the reactionary party? It is neither seen nor heard. Are we not, therefore, entitled to inquire if it in reality exists, or if there be any person anxious for the restoration of church government beyond the immediate influence of the cardinals at Gaeta?" Such is the testimony of the *Times* correspondent himself, the fluent apologist for arbitrary power throughout Italy. Still further complications are, it seems, likely to arise out of this disgraceful invasion, in consequence of the Pope having protested against an independent Government being guaranteed to the Romans by the French, in case they obtain possession of the city; and having threatened, in that event, to put himself under the protection of the other Catholic powers. Ancona, after more than a week's bombardment, has surrendered to the Austrians.

The last remnant of the German National Assembly has been dispersed by the Wurtemberg Government. The body is extinct, but its spirit still animates the nation, and will sooner or later lead to the accomplishment of those great purposes for which it strove in vain. The republican insurgents in Baden and the Palatinate have been routed and dispersed by the Russian troops, but what use Frederick William will make of his successes it is impossible to divine.

Amongst the many conflicting reports from Hungary, one thing is certain—the long-threatened attack of the combined Austrian and Russian armies on the Magyars has not yet been made; but wherever the hostile forces have come into collision the invaders have been defeated. Probably in a few days more decisive intelligence will be received. Meanwhile, in the East, West, and South, the dauntless Magyars maintain their ground; and, while Jellachich is sending fabricated bulletins to Vienna of imaginary triumphs, his active foes have, it is reported, taken possession of the port of Fiume, and even threaten to raise the siege of Venice!

IRELAND ONCE MORE!

IRELAND again! are we never to have done with Ireland? Truly, the topic has become trite

enough—familiar and wearisome as a disease which clings to us, in spite of every effort to remove it. Whilst Parliament is sitting, Ireland constitutes the main object of senatorial anxiety, and of legislative labour—when Parliament is up, evictions, famine, insubordination, mid-day murder, attract towards her universal attention. Ireland is the spectre that haunts Great Britain, peers over her shoulder, and, spite of her reluctance, makes her turn her head to gaze, without a single day's intermission. The "grand difficulty," perplexing and ultimately destructive to all our statesmen, is the avenging spirit of past misrule—the frowning ghost of injustice that will have retribution. Who can allay Ireland's discontent? who staunch the sources of Ireland's misery? who exorcise the demon that has taken possession of her social frame? This is the problem to which, at present, no satisfactory solution has been discovered. It seems impossible to mitigate local and immediate pressure, without aggravating the general mischief, whose effects it aims to neutralize—equally impossible to devise a comprehensive and permanent scheme of social regeneration which can come into effect early enough to stave off imminent destruction. Demoralization pervades all classes—those who have, and those who have not, property. Abject dependence upon extrinsic support appears to have become a habit which no severity of trial can root up. Elastic energies there are none, whether among rich or poor, educated or ignorant. The country, so far at least as the western and south-western provinces are concerned, is bereft of all strength to walk alone. It is our burden, and, according to appearances, will long remain so.

We have less faith than ever—we never, perhaps, had much to boast of—in party, or even Parliamentary, wisdom, to meet the emergency. Ireland cannot be ruled—cannot be saved, by Cabinet, or by Act of Parliament, agencies. Doubtless, she wants better laws, and there are men in both Houses, who could if they would, or would if they could, apply important remedial measures for her restoration. But interests of a more absorbing character are so conflicting in the Legislature, as now constituted, so evenly balanced, and so mutually able and disposed to neutralize one another, that it becomes every day more manifestly hopeless to anticipate a practical mastery of the disorder from this quarter. The physicians are more intent upon maintaining their several and opposite theories, than upon saving the life of the patient. The good which one set of men would do, another set of men curtail or prevent. Unfortunately all interests are represented but the interests of the people. All remedies become inoperative, because the application of them is delayed until their efficacy ceases. Every sound measure comes too late. What might have been useful is kept in abeyance until it proves pernicious. All parties are compelled to agree at last to expedients, which agreed to at first, would have proved most salutary, but which, after the crisis is past which has necessitated their adoption, fail to accomplish a perceptible change for the better. When counsel should be taken, time and opportunity are wasted in party conflicts. When the period for action has come, they who rule the destinies of Ireland betake themselves to deliberate—and when, at length, they are brought to act, the social malady has got beyond the stage at which the kind of action proposed can be of the slightest service. We might confirm these observations by a reference to many proofs. But they are so common and notorious as to render detailed illustration superfluous.

Perhaps the best thing that could be done for Ireland, during the next seven years, would be to put her under the despotic rule of some half-dozen individuals, whose proclamations should be law, whose government should be a dictatorship. Much, of course, would depend—we might almost say everything—upon a wise selection of the persons to be thus employed, and upon marking off distinctly the boundaries within which their power should be final. The grand advantage to be gained by such an arrangement, partially counterbalanced, as unquestionably it might and would be, by incidental evils, would be the possibility of adapting their measures to the present state of the case, and of sweeping away, without lessening our general regard for artificial rights, all the conventionalisms which obstruct the timely application of suitable remedies. Such a commission would not require any purely political authority. Their business would be to adjust the relation of the means of labour to the materials of produce. And, without injustice to individuals, we contend that they, as fully as Parliament, but with much greater promptitude and decision, might effect such a transference of the soil, such improvements in the tenure of property, such remunerative public works, and so beneficial an employment of the people, as would give to Ireland a fair chance of early and complete recovery.

To a bold and hazardous remedy like this of the social disorganization of Ireland, the "powers that be" are little likely to consent until the

burden upon British patience and resources becomes intolerable. Perhaps, the next best thing that could be done, would be the careful formation of an Irish Committee—not Parliamentary, but public—not to agitate, but to collect, arrange, and condense information, and to devise a system of policy applicable to Ireland's present condition. At present, public opinion is bewildered by contradictory statements, and the secret of Irish distress and beggary is guessed at but by few, and is known, on the authority of a sufficient induction of facts, to scarcely any. We want an issue of cheap and well-written publications—short, pithy, readable—showing the nature, rise, progress, symptoms, exacerbations, and alleviations, of the social state of that unhappy country—what legislation can cure, and what it cannot touch—what elements of prosperity exist, and what are wanting, and why. We want, in short, something on the subject which shall carry weight with it for disinterestedness of aim, accuracy and fulness of information, soundness of leading principles, stern common-sense, and practical ability. Is it impossible to combine together in this work, and for this purpose, some half-dozen or dozen men, ambitious, not to distinguish themselves, but to save a wretched nation from the abyss of despair? We apprehend that it is not. The main difficulty here, as in many other things, would be in starting. This, however, an energetic will might easily get over. The titual work done by the Anti-corn-law League, if done for Ireland by men able to do it, would they but fairly take it in hand, would speedily gather up a public opinion, before which Lords and Commons must eventually give way.

We are aware that any such method of promoting Ireland's regeneration must be slow—but we also know that it would outrun the movements of Parliament, if left to its own will—and would serve both as reins and spur to guide and quicken legislative action. Whatever the Government and its majorities mean, or can be made, to do, will be done meanwhile, without hindrance from the machinery we have suggested, and none the worse, we engage for it, on account of its existence and activity. That which might be effected by such a combination would be just so much clear gain to what may be effected without it. For this reason, we are glad to observe an advertisement of a public meeting to be held at the London Tavern to-morrow evening, with John Bright, M.P., in the chair, to receive a deputation from Ireland, and to consider its present condition. It is a beginning made in a right direction, and we earnestly hope it may lead to something more important. At all events, we are convinced that the work must be achieved out of doors, before it will be sincerely taken up by Parliament—and we have been painfully alive oftentimes, when pondering over the wretchedness of our sister isle, to the truth of the proverb, "What's everybody's business, is nobody's."

THE MORALITY OF PARTY.

"Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part;
Or those who turn from side to side,
More guilty than the wind and tide."

LORD BROUGHAM might adopt these couplets, and utter them as expressive of his own mind, with a sincerity seldom reflected by his wordy orations. We doubt whether he has, or ever had, a standard of right and wrong, or even a notion of one. The highest conception, we should suppose, that he has formed of man, is that of a piece of intellectual machinery, analogous to the trunk of an elephant, which can tear up an oak by the roots, or pick up a pin. It seems to matter nothing with him how his powers are employed, for good or for evil, so that they be but exercised and displayed. Apparently, he takes a pride in choosing himself for an antagonist. He builds up one day what it is his delight to demolish on the morrow—spars with the mirrored image of his former self—sets up as a butt for the shaft of his winged sarcasm the offspring of his own brains—and, as if unable to find anything with which for his strength to grapple in the House of Lords, hunts up all his old principles, and the arguments by which he enforced them, and, like a sow devouring her own litter, falls upon them with all the outward signs of uncontrollable fury. His lordship's rage, however, is just as much feigned as was his lordship's affection. He is a Protectionist just as he was a Free-trader, an ultra-blue Tory just as he was a flaming Liberal—not that he cares a pinch of snuff about the principles involved, but to show how much better he can play the part of advocate than anybody else on the same side. The incessant heat of his brains has dried up the moisture of his heart. He is a monster—all head; and his political creed, if he have any, is the counterpart of himself—thought without purpose—intellect without meaning—power of mind devoid of moral.

Lord Brougham's latest feat, undertaken, perhaps, lest the world might suppose that he could renounce himself only on special points, like the

Navigation-laws, has been the getting up and heading of an expedition against "governing by a majority." Canada has furnished the pretext for this exhibition of his versatility. A graphic history of civil administration in that colony, since the period when it passed into British hands, coloured, of course, with a view to his conclusion, and glowing with artistic skill, is the preface to the strange dogma, that in Canada nothing can be right until the minority is elevated to a position of despotic control over the majority. According to him and those who voted with him, rebellion has two senses. A mob of the lowest rabble, stirred up to insult the Governor for assenting to the policy deliberately determined upon by constitutional representatives, and led on to wanton and barbarous incendiaryism, gives an equitable claim to the party stooping to employ means so base to guide the helm of state. A whole province, rising to rid themselves of an intolerable and galling yoke, and, even in the defeat of their arms, succeeding in gaining their object, is worthy of unqualified reprobation. It was well for the "family compact" to propose what it is shameful for "responsible government" to mention. Gorge the few with place, privilege, and power, and keep down the many in a state of seething discontent, is Lord Brougham's recipe for wisely ruling Canada. Dismiss men who have the confidence of the people because you suspect them of having sympathized a dozen years ago with those whose patience was exhausted by oppression, and whose anger broke out into insubordination—for her Majesty ought not to be served by traitors. Call to your councils those whom the province has repudiated, and who, despairing of reaching power by fair means, have exhibited their loyalty by riots, and their attachment to the mother country by clamouring for annexation with the United States of America; for these are the men who confer honour upon office rather than receive honour from it. In short, call black white, and it will be the highest truth—wrong everybody, and you will exhibit the noblest form of justice—trample upon common sense, and rejoice in your profound statesmanship—play the fool with Lord Brougham, and expect that the world will go on just as it should. That any individual should be found to cover these absurdities with a semblance of reasoning—that any party should be found to give such reasoning the sanction of their votes—and that in this country we should have been within three votes of proclaiming these dogmas to the world from the house-top of the Higher Branch of Legislature, is a phenomenon to excite our wonder and our disgust. We are prone enough to worship talent—but, really, the tamest, levellest, dullest mediocrity is to be preferred to this.

The crime, however—for surely it is a crime—is not peculiar to Lord Brougham, although he has given the most vivid examples of it—nor to the party for whose follies he has recently exerted his powers of special pleading. The Whigs are open to the same charge—witness their Free-trade principles, and the charter they have lately granted making over Vancouver's Island to a close monopoly—their reform speeches in 1831, and those of 1849—their praise of the constitution, and their practical violations of it when it suits their purpose—their professions of economy, and their wasteful expenditure—their principles of non-intervention, and their incessant meddling with the affairs of foreign states. In truth, all parties cease to have any higher rule of right, when in office, than that which their own convenience dictates. None have faith, except when in opposition—and even then, it is assumed rather than real. Justice, wisdom, worth, legality, the constitution, patriotism, are altogether different things when seen through the eyes of party selfishness to what they are in the view of the disinterested. Lord Brougham makes set speeches in his dotage in defence of principles which he denounced with vehemence in his better days—and Lord John Russell in office uses all the arguments as unanswerable which, when in opposition, he treated as inconclusive and even puerile. The morality of party is like India-rubber. It has surprising elasticity. It is as nothing at times—and at times it covers an immense surface of jobbing. The public has been, to too great an extent, a party to the juggle—for it is inconceivable that in the face of a severe standard of political purity and consistency out of doors, such fantastic freaks as we have lately witnessed could ever have been ventured upon.

Mr. PLUMTREE, M.P. for East Kent, with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, have escaped from a great danger. On the evening of Sunday week, as they were returning from Southborough church, the fly in which they rode ran against an omnibus, and the driver of the fly was pitched off; Mr. Moseley's servant jumped down to restrain the horse, but fell; and the horse, a blind one, started forward, and plunged down a precipice thirty-three feet below the road. The carriage was broken, and rolled over, but none of the inmates were seriously hurt.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GERMAN UNITY AND THE PRUSSIAN KING.

(From the *Examiner*.)

There never existed a monarch who had a more noble chance before him of founding an empire, and with that empire the liberties and the unity of a great people, than the King of Prussia. He has overcome the turbulence of the very few persons in Germany who are for trying physical force before moral effects are exhausted. The Prince of Prussia has marched over the Palatinate without resistance. The Baden insurgents show more stubbornness, as there are soldiers among them; but while the people of all northern and central Germany remain staunch, the insurrection of the Suabians can have no chance of success.

With equal promptness and good fortune Prussia has triumphed over the princes who had objected to unity under its lead. The insurrectionary danger has, in fact, frightened the middle classes into acquiescence, and the princes into submission to Prussia. Hence the republicans were induced also to turn to Frederic William, and to offer him the Imperial Crown.

But has his Prussian Majesty the honesty and the sagacity to accept this crown, by fulfilling the tacit conditions upon which alone it accrues to him? Germany will not accept unity without liberty. And the project of crushing whatever has even heretofore existed of local liberty in order to swell the autocracy of a military despot, is a thought at once so preposterous and treacherous, that even to entertain it would consign the King of Prussia and his imperial crown to a very whirlwind of execration and derision, in which both might sink for ever.

Frederic William of Prussia is a very odd character, partaking somewhat of the nature of Alexander; with the best, the tenderest, and most philanthropic intentions at one moment, but of the harshest and most rigid bent of mind at another. Like Alexander, too, he is generally under the sway of some superior mind; and this kind of sway is changeable, not constant. In his past constitution-mongering he trusted liberal men, but the bad success of their schemes disgusted him. Of late, and during the incubation of his Imperial Charter, he has been under the influence of Von Radowits. But that star, at the Court of Potsdam or Charlottenberg, is now said to be on the wane, and the Russian Ambassador is reported to be most graciously listened to.

If so, adieu Imperial Charter, adieu the popular unity of Germany, adieu its diets, and its federal courts, and the great principle promulgated by the Frankfurt Parliament, and re-ocroyed by the Berlin Cabinet. Great already has been the anxiety shown to conciliate princes, and slur over popular rights. The institution of the Council of Princes, whose assent is to be necessary to the introduction of any new legislative measure, sprang from this feeling. Another concession has been made since the promulgation of the constitution: that instead of one general electoral law, each state shall have its own electoral law. For this the example of the United States of America is pleaded; but in America there are no courts and no aristocracies, and therefore no fear of a courtly or aristocratic Chamber.

Bavaria and Austria, moreover, continue their resistance, and are no doubt fertile in intrigue. The Bavarian minister, Von Der Pfortz, is on his way to Berlin, where, in concert with the Austrian and Russian envoys, he hopes to persuade Frederick William to adopt some new modification of the constitution, so as to admit not only Austria to the union, but the house of Lorraine to its share of the supremacy.—in fact, to re-introduce the old system of the Frankfurt Diet and its double head. If the King of Prussia listens to such counsel, he loses at once the little hold that he still retains over public opinion, even amongst the middle class of Germans. We do not say that he will excite an insurrection; but a passive resistance and a moral agitation are sure to spring from such policy, before which all the efforts of kings and princes must assuredly finally succumb.

View Germany as we will, there is no denying that the country is fast Americanising; that its aristocracy is in deposition, and its principedom sick. Nature and events have made Germany federal; and federalism and republicanism are near relations. Without the most prudent, the most patriotic conduct, the whole race of German princes are now in imminent danger of exposing themselves to be rooted out; and such a catastrophe would produce, in the centre of Europe, an example far more pernicious to monarchy, than any efforts that the French are capable of making towards self-government and complete liberty.

COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Considering how much is said, by men of all parties in Parliament, in favour of voluntary emigration to our own colonies, as a mode of relieving distress among the working class, it is surprising that Ministers should be so backward in proposing useful measures for the promotion of that object. Take the case of our colonial postage system, for example. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the advantages of cheap postage to our colonies, Government seems as far as ever from taking any step to realize those advantages. Thanks to Rowland Hill, and the well-organized pressure of public opinion, the cost of postage in Great Britain has been reduced to a point so low as to excite the admiration of the whole civilized world. But in doing this, our legislators did not take into account

the effect which so marvellous a reduction in the rate of home postage would necessarily have, in making the cost of a foreign or colonial letter seem much greater than it was previous to that change. To merchants engaged in extensive trade, the necessity of expending large sums on foreign correspondence is, no doubt, felt as a greater burden now than it was before the penny postage came into operation; but they merely view it as one of the items in the cost of carrying on their business. It is by the poor man, and especially by the poor emigrant, that the contrast between home and colonial postages is felt most painfully.

The poor English artisan, or agricultural labourer, who has been fortunate enough to obtain a passage to Australia, and to procure employment at good wages, as soon as he has landed at Adelaide or Port Phillip, naturally wishes to write home to his friends and neighbours, giving them an account of his good fortune, and encouraging them to follow after him as quickly as they can. But on making inquiry as to the cost of a letter, he finds that, instead of 1d., as at home, he must pay 1s. before he can send a letter to England, unless he wish to make the person to whom he is writing pay the same exorbitant sum. The result is just what one might naturally expect. The emigrant, not having much money to spare at first, grudges the payment of 1s. for that which only cost 1d. at home, therefore he defers writing for a few months, and having thus put off the first impulse to write home, the chance of his ever doing so regularly is greatly lessened. Now to us it appears that of all the legitimate modes of promoting healthy emigration that have ever been devised, there is no one which would act so usefully as the extension of the Penny Postage to our colonies. To the working man at home, who would like to know what truth there is in the statements he has heard regarding the cheapness of food and the brisk demand for labourers in Australia, and who may be doubtful as to the correctness of mere newspaper accounts of the land of promise, a letter from some neighbour who has gone before him, and who can tell him all about it, would, in most cases, give such satisfactory information as might fairly be expected to increase the number of emigrants in the following year. When we reflect upon the mighty advantages which might be expected to flow from the reform which we advocate, and how easy it would be for Ministers to make the proposed change, we can hardly understand why it has not already been carried into effect. Should Government not show any evidence of their intention to move in the matter before the end of the session, we trust that some member will bring it before the House of Commons, and endeavour to shame them into doing this tardy act of justice to our colonies.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

We receive with extreme pleasure from every part of the woollen and worsted districts of the West Riding, assurances, in strong terms and accompanied by indubitable proofs, of an important revival of our manufacturing industry. The worsted stuff trade is in an extremely active state, and also the fancy trade in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield. We do not say that there is uniform or high prosperity in the West Riding; and we learn that as yet the improvement has not materially told on the shopkeepers and retail dealers, except on those who deal in the first necessities of life. After a period of prolonged and general distress, the working classes are some time before they clear off their debts; and the classes above them are feeling the need of rigorous economy. It is also certain that railway engagements and the fall in the value of shares have sadly crippled many of the trading classes. The machine-makers, too, are naturally the last to feel the benefit of reviving trade; because the manufacturers, after their means have been reduced, go on as long as they can without ordering new machinery, especially if they are at all doubtful as to the continuance of the improvement. But with these exceptions we receive very encouraging statements of good trade, increased employment, few hands out of work, low stocks of goods, steady demand, diminished payments to the poor, increased deposits in savings' banks, &c. And—what is exceedingly gratifying—it is generally added that the working classes are enjoying more than the ordinary amount of comforts, owing to the decided cheapness of food and the other necessities of life. The only drawback on this improved condition of the working classes is stated to arise from the reduction in the hours of labour, from eleven or twelve hours a day to ten hours, rendered necessary by the Factory Act of 1847. In most cases the reduction in the wages of the workmen is exactly equal to the reduction in the hours of labour,—the rate of wages per piece or per hour remaining unchanged. Of course the profits of the manufacturers must have been reduced in even a larger proportion, because they have to meet the same fixed charges out of the produce of a smaller amount of work done. The agitations on the Continent have not been wholly disastrous to this country; for though on the one hand they have reduced the demand from the agitated countries for English manufactures, yet on the other hand they have diminished the power of the manufacturers in those countries to compete with us in neutral markets. We need not remind our readers that our judgment has always been unfavourable to so great a restriction as the Ten Hours' Bill. We believe that eleven hours' labour in factories would be far safer for our trade, and would yield a greater amount of wages to the workpeople, as well as of profit to the masters. Cotton mills are multiplying rapidly in the United States, and even in the Slave States

of the South. This extension of the spinning and manufacture of cotton in that country, where they have the raw material, is almost inevitable, whilst the mills of England run ten hours a day, and those of America run thirteen hours. The disproportion is exceedingly great. There is a very decided improvement in the cotton trade of Lancashire and Cheshire,—perhaps even greater than in the woollen and linen trades of Yorkshire; but the spinners of low numbers of cotton yarn, who are the most exposed to foreign competition, are by no means making satisfactory profits.

ENGLAND'S "WOODEN WALLS" A REFUGE FOR NEEDY "GENTLEMEN."—Including steamers, there were last year in the navy 671 ships and vessels, only 252 of which were employed. The number of admirals on the list at the close of last year nearly equalled that of ships in commission. There were 196 admirals, of the different ranks of full, vice, and rear, of whom only 15 were employed, including commodores. There were 45 receiving retired pay, and 136 were on the active list on half-pay. Now, if 15 admirals can perform the duties required by the service, why keep up a staff of 150? A minor proportion of the 252 vessels are of the size to be commanded by a post-captain, yet we find 680 officers of this rank on the navy list, only 62 of whom are employed, 183 retired, and 435 on half-pay on the active list. There were 1,069 commanders on the list, only 88 of whom were employed, 706 on half-pay, and 276 on the retired list. The number of lieutenants was 474 employed, 1,476 on half-pay, and 7 retired. Thus, of these four classes of officers, 639 were employed, 511 on retired pay, and 2,762 not employed, but fit for duty, and receiving half their salaries for doing nothing. Now, putting aside the pay of the officers in the above list who have retired from the service owing to age or infirmities, we find the estimated sum for the half-pay admirals for the ensuing year to be £74,770, for that of captains £93,038, of commanders £100,427, and of lieutenants £144,606, the total being £421,841 for the year. The full pay of the officers of these ranks who are employed is £192,400, so that the rewards of non-effective services are nearly in the proportion of three to one when compared with those of effective service.—*Daily News*.

SIR R. PEEL'S IRISH SCHEME.—A meeting of the members of the City Corporation was held on Friday, on the special summons of the Lord Mayor, to consider if the Common Council shall not formally entertain the question of some project on the basis of the one suggested by Sir Robert Peel as a noble object of ambition,—that the corporation should become possessors of some of the extensive properties in Ireland with a view of conferring the blessings of peace, order, and prosperity, already enjoyed to a great extent in the provinces formerly settled by the Corporation and the great London companies. After much discussion, friendly to the general idea, a committee was formed, to make inquiries if some project could not be legally undertaken.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—A Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association has been formed at Cambridge, the committee of which have issued an address which they intend to place in the hands of every elector. They say:—"It is our firm conviction that a large extension of the suffrage, the voter being protected in the free and unbiassed exercise of his franchise by the Ballot, with Triennial Parliaments, and a more equal apportionment of representatives to the constituents, so far from endangering our glorious constitution, would add strength and stability to the same, and lay a foundation for securing the happiness of millions by un-fettering commerce, and the removal of those national burdens which press so heavily on the springs of industry. All, therefore, who have kindred feelings we most earnestly and cordially invite to take their stand beneath the unfurled banner of Parliamentary and Financial Reform."

THE EFFECTS OF THE DANISH BLOCKADE UPON THE TRADE OF HULL.—Hull is still suffering from the continuance of this blockade a degree of mercantile depression unprecedented during a number of years. Week after week have the foreign correspondents of some of the daily journals stultified themselves by reiterating on *ditto* of the certainty of an immediate suspension of hostilities. This fact renders the repetition of the same statements within a day or two past utterly valueless. Meanwhile our noble steamers are laid up, as if it were the middle of winter; the quays, at this season of the year generally insufficient for the temporary disposal of the bales landed upon them, now present vacant areas; and the hundreds of labourers ordinarily engaged in the lading, unloading, or transhipping of cargoes, stand all the day idle for want of employment necessary to the support of themselves and families, apart from parish relief. It has been ascertained by actual inquiry, that there are upwards of 2,000 men out of work in this port at the present moment; and on these not fewer than 4,000 women and children are dependent. During the past week we have had neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg; and the vessels which were recently refused an entrance to the Elbe have had their cargoes unladen. Every day adds an incalculable amount of individual distress, suffering, and want to the already vast aggregate with which the working classes in Hull are now afflicted, and the baneful influence of which is rapidly extending to the tradesman and middle classes at large.—*Hull Advertiser*.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

INCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord CAMPBELL presented the report of the select committee on the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, stating that he considered the measure by this reference had been materially improved.

Lord STANLEY was glad to find the amendments were considered satisfactory, and proceeded to state their purport; viz., to enable the exchange of the properties of individuals free from the expense to which such a process was at present liable, and for transferring incumbrances from one to the other without injuring the incumbrancer. These amendments, he felt confident, would be acted upon extensively in Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE bore testimony to the value of the clauses referred to, similar sentiments being expressed by the Duke of RICHMOND and Lord MONTAGUE; and after a few words from the Earls of WICKLOW and GLENGALL,

Lord BROUGHAM protested against the measure because it dealt violently with vested rights, and could only be justified by the desire to find bidders for Irish encumbered estates. He contended, however, that there were no bidders for Irish estates—and why? because persons did not like to invest capital in land on which they would be likely to be shot at from behind a hedge.

The report was then received.

On the House, on Monday, going into committee, *pro forma*, on this bill, Lord CAMPBELL stated that the measure was substantially the same as when it was first introduced to the notice of their lordships, but that he proposed to move an amendment on the third reading relative to the final and conclusive decision of the commissioners in certain cases.

AFFIRMATION BILL.

Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the Affirmation Bill, stating that the persons on whose part he appeared were those who occasionally objected to take an oath, because they thought the book upon which it was sworn prohibited the taking of oaths, and they considered it therefore a sin to do so. Such persons he considered were entitled to some respect and consideration; and his humble request was, that they might be permitted to make an affirmation in lieu of an oath, under a sense of the presence of God, and not be sent to gaol as felons for refusing to do that to which they had conscientious objections. The noble lord cited various cases of the failure of justice from the refusal of witnesses to be sworn.

His attention had been first directed to the subject by the escape of a highway robber in Ireland, because a Presbyterian witness refused to take the oath in the usual form, and the judges felt they had no power to accept his evidence. Since then he introduced a Bill to enable those who had once been Quakers or Moravians, and retained the religious scruples of those bodies, to make the usual affirmation, and the same advantage had been extended to a sect called Separatists, of which no one could give any definite account. The result of a Catholic banker's refusal to swear to his balance-sheet was, that the House went a step in advance of the exigency of the case, and decided on getting rid of the oath altogether in case of bankruptcy. He claimed for non-jurors the privileges extended to so many different sects. If that claim was refused the cause of justice might suffer material damage. Suppose, in the late dreadful trial, which had excited the public mind so much, the principal witness had refused to take the oath, and the prisoner had been acquitted in consequence, though every one was convinced of his guilt, would it not have been regarded as a great calamity?

No one could say oaths would be abolished if this bill passed, when there was no suspicion even of any persons having availed themselves of the present state of the law to declare themselves Quakers and Moravians, and so get rid of the oath. He was not unfavourable to the practice of reminding a witness he was in the presence of God, and that he might invoke the Divine vengeance on his head by false evidence; but that could be done without an oath. It was scarcely a compliment to religion to suppose a man who would willingly injure his neighbour's property or life by a false statement would be deterred from doing so by the influence of an oath. The Book could not be regarded as an amulet or charm to alter a man's moral nature, and they might depend upon it no oath would ever bind a man whose conscience was not influenced by the sacredness of truth. For the honour of English justice, and for the security of the law, which depended on the free disclosure of facts by witnesses, he hoped their lordships would consent to the second reading of the bill.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed great regret that he could not agree with all that had fallen from one to whom he looked up with such great habitual deference as his noble and learned friend. If they were to listen to every scruple of persons of tender consciences, however unwilling he might be to violate those scruples, he felt there would be an end to much of the law of this and every country that was now established and of necessity. A man might allege his opinion that the commandment forbade him to swear, but the phrase "taking his Name in vain," applied to unnecessary, voluntary, and useless swearing, uncalled for by the civil magistrates. All the old text writers were of that opinion, and held that the contrary gloss was wrong. Where were they to stop with this question of conscience? One man might say it was against his conscience to pay his debts, because he would, by doing so, violate a commandment, in depriving those near and dear to him of subsistence; another might declare the oath, which had a tendency to inequalize his dearest relations, or to deprive them of property, was, in his conscience, wrong, because it violated the precept of universal duty to one's neighbour. All Church of England Protestants believed in the Thirty-nine Articles, which laid it down, that it was lawful for a Christian to swear, and the laws of the realm rendered it compulsory on any one who held that

belief to swear when called upon. He believed the principle of exemption had been extended far enough,—so far as the Separatists indeed, who were nobody could tell what, and therefore were not entitled to such a privilege. It was in vain for his noble and learned friend to talk of the sacred obligation of truth, for the experience of the profession went to show a man would tell an untruth which he would be afraid to swear. He must oppose the second reading, for he could not believe it was a good reason for going further that they had gone too far already.

Lord CAMPBELL observed, that the bill scarcely went one line beyond the law already laid down. The Legislature so far had gone in a just and wise direction, and therefore should go yet further. In his objection to the scruples of persons against taking oaths, his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had forgotten the words "Swear not at all." He could see nothing absurd in a good Christian asserting he thought those words forbade all Christians swearing. If, then, there were individuals who had such scruples, was it not desirable that they should be relieved from the difficulties in which the present state of the law placed them? For, was it not monstrous to say that persons who had such scruples, and who refused to give their evidence upon oath, should be treated as criminal and sent to gaol, to associate with burglars and murderers? [Hear, hear.] But there was more than the interest of individuals involved in this case; there was the interest of the public. Suppose a frightful outrage to have been committed, was it not material that the criminal should not escape from justice by any of the witnesses preferring to suffer imprisonment rather than violate their consciences by taking an oath? So that, both for the sake of individuals and the public, it was desirable that the privilege in question should be granted, and he was astonished how any one could resist it. His noble and learned friend had mentioned the case of persons connected with the Church of England, and said, that, as the taking of oaths was sanctioned by the Thirty-nine Articles, such persons could not well object to take them. "He (Lord Campbell), however, could easily imagine persons who were recognised as zealous and sincere sons of that venerable Church entertaining the belief that it was quite true that one of the Thirty-nine Articles did sanction the taking of an oath, yet it was well known that the Articles were subscribed by many members of the Church for the sake of peace, and that they were not expected to hold them all with equal rigidity [hear, hear]. He would appeal to their lordships whether any inconvenience had been found to arise from the indulgence which had already been extended to various bodies?"

The Duke of ARGYLL said, that having some weeks ago had the honour to present to the House a considerable number of petitions from large and influential congregations in Scotland, praying their lordships to assent to this measure; and, though he felt he could add little or nothing to the arguments of the noble and learned lord who had so powerfully recommended the measure to the adoption of the House, yet, being sincerely desirous to see the measure sanctioned by their lordships, he could not permit the occasion to pass without explaining in a few words the grounds upon which his vote would be founded. To take the highest, and broadest, and firmest ground at once, he begged to say that he supported the measure upon the ground that it was needed to give effect to the right of individual conscience; for, until that great principle was conceded to the greatest possible extent, he held that the Government could not be said to have paid due respect to the rights of the individuals over whom it ruled. He said "the greatest possible extent," not as intimating that he knew of any limits to the application of the principle, but merely as indicating that he was not unmindful of the fact that there might, for aught he knew, be some great practical difficulties in the way of its complete and effectual application. He admitted that there was a large and important class of subjects in which it was impossible for a moment to admit the relevancy of religious objections. It was impossible, he held, to allow political opposition to assume the form of religious scruple, because, if they did so, the authority of society would be at once overthrown, and there would be no limit to the extent to which it might be carried against the laws of society. There might, for example, be many Dissenters who refused to pay Church-rates upon the property which was legally liable for them, upon the ground that they conscientiously objected to the use to which the State applied that tax; but if the Legislature was to allow individuals to object to the payment of public taxes because they objected to the use to which the State might afterwards apply them, the authority of society would of course be at an end [hear, hear]. He admitted, therefore, that there was a large class of subjects in which it were impossible to admit the validity of religious scruples; but he thought that there was no great practical difficulty in drawing the line between the cases in which the principle he was advocating did apply, and the cases in which it did not. All Dissenters would doubtless conscientiously object to spread and support opinions in which they themselves did not agree, and they would consequently all object to pay Church-rates voluntarily; but, if they all refused to pay them on the ground of conscience, the result must be, that the gaols of the country would be filled with Dissenters; but the great body of Dissenters did pay Church-rates, because they knew that society had a right to exact taxes for any purposes it liked, and that if they wished to overthrow the ecclesiastical institutions of the country, they must proceed in a regular and constitutional way, and not by resisting the law on the ground of religious scruples [hear]. There was another class of cases in which the principle he was contending for could not apply, and that was the cases of individuals whose minds had become perverted and fanatical, and who might have taken up religious scruples upon points on which it was impossible to recognise them. But such cases were exceedingly rare, and it was obvious that amongst neither of the classes he had referred to could they justly place the individuals whom it was sought to relieve on the present occasion. It was not competent for their lordships now to argue that this was a subject to which religious scruples did not properly apply, because the Legislature had already allowed that they did apply by altering the law in favour of persons holding such scruples, and by allowing them to give their evidence on affirmation instead of oath. Their lordships were, therefore, thoroughly and effectually debarred from using that argument [hear, hear]. They knew that several

sects had already been admitted to the privilege of giving their evidence upon affirmation, and the only question now was, were they not to give to individuals the privilege which had already been extended to certain sects? [hear, hear.] He was willing to admit that in the great majority of cases, where a change in the existing law was proposed, the *onus probandi* lay upon the advocates of the change; but in this case he held that the *onus probandi* lay upon those who resisted the change, because the principle of the existing law was to recognise religious scruples, and the exception was to refuse to recognise them [hear, hear]. Those who refused to recognise them, therefore, were bound to give a valid and tangible reason why they should not extend to individuals the same right which they had already extended to sects. He confessed it appeared to him that the present state of the law was offensive and objectionable, as regarded the great principle of the rights of individual conscience, in a peculiar and especial degree. If men went like flocks of sheep in the matter of opinion, if they entertained scruples in consequence of or in obedience to the hereditary prejudices of the sect to which they belonged, if they entertained opinions because others had entertained them before them, or because others so believed around them, the law admitted their scruples; but when the same scruples were entertained by individual men, as the result of independent inquiry and independent conviction, the law refused to allow them, and persecuted those who entertained them. [The Marquis of SALISBURY: "No."] He maintained that the treatment of such persons amounted to persecution. He must say, therefore, that nothing could be more extravagant and absurd than the existing state of the law. It admitted Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists—a sect which he believed no noble lord was able to define; and what was very remarkable, no person availing himself of the existing law, was bound to prove that he was either a Quaker, Moravian, or Separatist. No proof whatever was required that he was acknowledged by the body to which he professed to belong. Could anything, therefore, be more absurd as a security against perjury? But the absurdity did not end there. Not only was no proof required that a person was what he professed to be, but there was this additional gross absurdity—that the evidence of an individual who had belonged to one of those bodies, but who had been expelled from it for his misconduct, would be received, and the evidence of an honest, conscientious man, who was convinced that he was under the command to "swear not at all," would be rejected. He believed there was no great pressure upon their lordships to adopt this measure. Now, he had often heard it said (although never without remonstrance and dispute) that their lordships were never disposed to forward any measure of change or reform, unless they were pressed upon by powerful parties, or by great majorities of the other House of Parliament. He did not believe this [hear, hear]. He was extremely anxious that this measure should receive the sanction of Parliament, because he believed it not only to be founded on justice, but to be demanded by justice, and the rights of conscience; and he trusted, therefore, that their lordships would on this occasion add another instance to the many in which they had heretofore shown that they could both honour and respect those rights, and interfere for their protection.

Lord ABINGER briefly opposed the measure.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord DENMAN replied to the objections urged; and, in answer to a noble lord, stated that he had not taken the opinion of the judges on the subject, inasmuch as they were not the persons to decide on a question which rested solely with the legislature.

On a division the second reading was negatived by a majority of 24; the numbers 10 to 34; and their lordships adjourned.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriages Bill was resumed on Wednesday, by Mr. NAPIER; who maintained that the promoters of the bill fail to show—first, that the prohibition is not enforced by the Levitical laws; secondly, that the tenets and principles of Christianity do not warrant the alteration; thirdly, that the general interests of society would be more advanced by allowing than prohibiting these marriages; all these propositions should be proved, while all of them fail of proof. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the bill, both on the general ground, and on that of a clear and manifest religious injunction; supporting this view with an immense array of authorities, and nice criticisms on particular passages. The Lord Advocate of Scotland supported the bill; he believed that the lower classes had thoughtfully examined the religious question, and become convinced that these marriages are not forbidden; and he maintained their propriety on social grounds. Mr. STUART WORTLEY replied; and the second reading was carried, by 177 to 143.

EQUALIZATION OF POOR-RATES.

LORD NUGENT, on Thursday, moved for a Committee to inquire into the practicability of better providing for the maintenance of the indigent poor of England and Wales by an equal and general apportionment of the burden of the same. He pointed out the evil of local administration, in the antagonism which it produces between the guardians and the poor; the imperfect misrepresentation in boards of guardians, which represent only the rate-payers, not the poor; and the inequality of assessment. Taking different areas of rating in this country, the amount levied varies from a farthing in the pound to fourteen shillings; or taking into account extra-parochial districts, from nil to a still higher rate. The general expenditure is increasing: on the 25th March, 1848, it was in the aggregate £8,047,485. The law of settlement prevents the circulation of labour, and tends to increase the inequality. The proposed plan would increase the efficacy of the law and diminish the expenditure.

Mr. BAINES, the Chief Poor-law Commissioner, opposed the motion on two grounds—because a committee on the law of settlement had discussed this among other projects of reform; and because the

motion went to subvert what has been for centuries the national policy of this country, that the maintenance of the poor shall be borne by the local districts. The motion received a qualified support from several members; but some of the more friendly urged Lord Nugent to withdraw it, on the score that the conclusions were not borne out by the opinion of other members. Some, like Mr. POULETT SCROPE, opposed it altogether. Mr. MACKINNON expressed his surprise that the noble mover, connected as he was with a family descended from the Plantagenets, should be found advocating Socialist doctrines worthy of a Ledru Rollin and Proudhon.

Mr. CARDWELL took the opportunity of drawing particular attention to that unequal distribution of paupers which is to be seen in Liverpool. He read passages from the reports of Captain Denham, who had been sent by Government to inquire into the overcrowding of Irish steamers, describing how the poor emigrants who take deck passages are obliged to herd like beasts with the cattle imported from Ireland. The accounts are very shocking—people wallowing about like pigs; women taken with premature labour, and allowed, of grace, to be confined in the engine-room; dead bodies carried on shore of those who have died in the transit; and the like.

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the subject was under the consideration of Government; and, although Government would not impose any check for the purpose of diminishing the number of immigrants from Ireland, a limitation would be imposed on the admission of passengers into steam-vessels, in order to prevent scenes revolting to the decencies of humanity.

Lord NUGENT wished to withdraw his motion; but could not obtain the general concurrence of the House in doing so; and it was negatived without a division.

COUNTING OUT.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Lord LINCOLN, who had been unceremoniously cut short in his speech in the House of Commons on the previous evening relative to Vancouver Island, announced that, as the House had been counted out through the instrumentality and active exertions of parties connected with the Government, he should renew his motion as an amendment on the first order for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. TUFNELL inquired—"Do you apply your remarks to me?" Lord LINCOLN answered—"Not as concerned in the 'count-out'; but the honourable gentleman did all he could to prevent a House being 'made.'" Mr. TUFNELL begged to say, he sent all the notices to members of the Government which it is usual to send. As to the count-out, he retired, from indisposition, about a quarter of an hour before it. The latter fact Mr. HUMS confirmed.

The conversation going on, Sir JOHN JERVIS (Attorney-General) said, that the count-out was felt as a misfortune by Mr. Hawes, who was prepared with a highly satisfactory answer. When the noble lord complained of a count-out after addressing the House four hours and a half, it was for the noble lord to consider whether he might not expect such a result.

Subsequently, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that Lord LINCOLN did not impute to the members of the Government, usually so called, a disposition to get rid of the motion—of course they must be aware such a question could not be so disposed of; and the moment was certainly most inopportune for themselves. He suggested that Government should give an early day to finish the debate.

Mr. LABOUCHERE declined this responsibility in Lord John Russell's absence. He regretted the untimely end of the debate last night; but protested it was not the special Government duty to provide against the contingency of a count-out. Mr. GLADSTONE: No one said so. Mr. LABOUCHERE: The noble lord should have used his own influence with his friends to make a House.

Lord LINCOLN charged the noble lord holding office under Government, to whom was entrusted the special duty of mustering the Government forces [Lord Marcus Hill], with having actively exerted himself for some time to reduce the number below that necessary for constituting a house; he charged the "whipper-in" with having whipped out the House, but acquitted the members of the Cabinet and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies of participation in the proceeding. Lord Marcus Hill entering at this point, Lord LINCOLN repeated the charge to his face; and was ready to give the names of three members who observed his exertions.

Lord MARCUS HILL assured the noble lord that he did not yesterday take any open measures [roars of laughter] to cause the House to be counted. A friend did certainly tell him that it was his intention to count-out, and he certainly made no effort to dissuade his friend from so doing [much laughter and cheering]—but he denied that he canvassed members within the walls of the House to retire from it.

Lord LINCOLN: I ask the noble lord whether, after strangers had been ordered to withdraw, he did not meet a member coming into the House, and distinctly say, "Do not go in; the House is going to be counted?"

Lord MARCUS HILL: I may have said so [great laughter]—but I do not think that implies any attempt on my part to canvass members.

Lord LINCOLN: Did not the noble lord hold the green door behind the Speaker's chair to prevent members coming into the House? [laughter.]

Lord MARCUS HILL: "I was just coming out of the Speaker's room with a friend with whom I had been conversing, when the thing occurred" [renewed merriment].

Mr. AGLIONBY suggested some regulation to re-

strict the counting-out license. Mr. VERNON SMITH entered his most determined protest against this course. It was said that the event of last night would lead the public to suppose that the House felt little interest in Colonial questions; well, the inference would be justified by the fact; for it was true that the House did feel very little interest in Colonial matters—if the public differed from the House in that respect, it could cause its influence to be felt. He cautioned Lord LINCOLN, that the surest way of prolonging the laugh against himself was to build up a grave charge on a count-out; he had better pocket the ridicule. It was a useful thing for the noble lord [Marcus Hill] in the performance of his duty to count out the House on questions not sufficiently attractive to induce members to come or to stay. It was probable that the gallant party who sat on the same side of the House with the noble lord, believing that the motion was to be another of those mock fights with which they had recently been beguiled from the same quarter, and prudently resolving not to expend their strength in any but a real stand-up fight, kept away from the field. That being the case, the noble lord's own friends were not numerous enough to keep a House; and thus the disaster, so much deplored, ensued.

Mr. HAWES renewed the assurance that he was not aware of the intention to count out the House.

Mr. HUMS expressed an opinion that no business should be proceeded with in the House unless 200 members were present; and hoped that the time was not distant when members who did not choose to attend to their duties would be compelled to vacate their seats.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved a resolution couched in these terms—

That an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as may remove the conscientious objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into operation; or otherwise that means may be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of scriptural education in Ireland.

Mr. Hamilton developed this resolution in a speech comprising the usual arguments in support of the positions, that no system of education ought to be tolerated in this country which is not based upon religion; that a free right of access to the Scriptures, at all times and under all circumstances, is a fundamental principle of the Reformation, and one which it is peculiarly incumbent upon Protestants to uphold in Ireland; and that the National system tends to secularize education in Ireland. Mr. HEALD seconded the motion. Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE opposed it, with an amplification of the arguments, that the Protestants in whose name Mr. Hamilton spoke are not "the Protestants of Ireland," but only a minority of the Protestants, belonging principally to the Established Church in Ireland; that if a grant were given to one sect it must be given to every sect; that the National system is open to all; that it comprises 4,109 schools and 600,000 children; and that it would be very rash to disturb a system which has already produced such good fruits, and may regenerate the social system in Ireland. The motion was supported by LORD BERNARD, Mr. NEWDEGATE, LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, and Mr. NAPIER; partially supported by Mr. MOORE; opposed by Sir ARTHUR BROOKE, Mr. REYNOLDS, and LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Lord JOHN contended that the National system does not exclude religion; the Scriptures are read in schools connected with the National Board, doctrinal instruction being avoided; and if doctrinal instruction was attempted, it would be necessary to provide it for the Roman Catholic children, and then Government would be accused of teaching religious error. On a division, the motion was negatived by 162 to 102.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN took occasion, on putting a question to the Government, to enter into a detail of the affairs of Spain, some time previously to and since the expulsion of Sir H. L. Bulwer, and asked whether there was any prospect of a speedy renewal of diplomatic and friendly relations with the Spanish Government. He believed that the Spanish Government had repeatedly expressed its desire to make the most ample reparation to England consistently with its honour, and he saw no reason, if that desire were met on our side in a proper spirit, why a mutual good understanding should not be arrived at forthwith.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that if the Earl of Aberdeen knew that the Spanish Government had offered satisfactory reparation for their conduct towards the British Minister at Madrid, all he (the Marquis of Lansdowne) could say was, that to his knowledge, no such offer had been made. He would not enter into the other questions broached by the noble Earl, but would simply remark that the concessions about to be made in the Spanish tariff were the necessary consequence of the spread of those more enlightened maxims of finance which were every day becoming more widely extended in Europe. Before the noble Marquis sat down he laid on the table the correspondence with the French Government respecting the expedition to Civita Vecchia.

IRISH TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON BILL.

The House of Commons, on Friday, went into committee upon the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill; and the whole principle of the

measure was again debated, on an amendment by Mr. ANSTET, which would have made it an enacting instead of a declaratory law: the amendment was negatived, by 161 to 27; and other obstructive amendments having been crushed by similar majorities, the bill passed through the committee.

On Monday, the third reading of the bill was opposed by Mr. NAPIER, who moved its rejection on the ground that if there was no doubt as to the state of the law, the bill was unnecessary; and if there was a doubt, it was unconstitutional to remove it by a measure which operated injuriously as an *ex post facto* law.

Colonel RAWDON and Mr. SPOONER opposed the bill upon a similar ground, the latter urging that the bill had come from the other House as a measure to cure a doubt, which was, therefore, allowed by the highest authorities to exist, and it was unconstitutional by such a bill, not to mitigate, but practically to aggravate punishment.

Sir GEORGE GREY repeated, that no doubt did exist in the minds of the highest law authorities; but as a doubt had arisen in a quarter entitled to respect, it had been deemed best to remove it. The legal position of the prisoners was not, however, altered; their lives had been forfeited, and were at the mercy of the Crown, and this bill was intended, not to aggravate their punishment, which was a misrepresentation of the bill, but to enable the Crown to exert its clemency towards them.

Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, and Mr. REYNOLDS having spoken against the bill, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 169 against 27.

Mr. ANSTET then moved the omission of the word "transportation," and the insertion of the words, "imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure, or banishment."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the alteration, which would not only defeat the object of the bill, but would limit the prerogative of the Crown in the exercise of mercy towards every convicted traitor.

The amendment was supported by Mr. LAWLESS, Mr. M. POWELL, and Mr. DICKSON (the new member for Limerick), but upon a division it was negatived by 146 against 21.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, after a disclaimer on the part of Lord J. RUSSELL, in the name of the Government, of any vindictive feeling towards the prisoners. Her Majesty had been advised to exercise mercy; but if a lighter punishment were inflicted than the offence merited, the example would fail as a warning, and might hazard the peace of Ireland.

POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.

The House then went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and on the clause for establishing a maximum rate being put,

Mr. STAFFORD pointed to the fact, that the experiment of a maximum rate in England had entirely failed, and felt himself bound to take the sense of the House against the clause. In justification of that course the hon. member read an extract from the *Daily News*, to the following effect:—"Local taxes (said a writer in that able paper) cannot be dealt with by Parliament to any good purpose, except by giving the ratepayers power to determine the amount of the rate, to direct its appropriation, and to control its expenditure." Believing that the noble lord's bill violated every one of these principles, he felt compelled, therefore, to take a decided stand against this clause.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL suggested that a 2s. 6d. maximum was enough; and if there was a deficiency after that, then let it be supplied from the Imperial Treasury.

Sir J. YOUNG and Mr. W. FAGAN supported the clause.

Mr. CLEMENTS believed it to be the general opinion of those connected with Ireland, that a maximum rate would tend to ruin the country.

Mr. H. HERBERT, unless satisfied as to what was to be done when the maximum was reached, and a guarantee given, that no further demand would be made, should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Grogan, seeing how the maximum was proposed to be carried out, was now as much against the bill as he had formerly been in its favour.

Sir D. NORREYS, believing that the measure afforded the only chance of restoration to Ireland, should support it.

Sir J. WALSH, on the ground that the bill went to limit the system of rating, should not offer it any opposition.

Mr. C. LEWIS referred to the working of the poor-law, which, on the whole, he considered to have been successful, and that in a time of unparalleled distress.

Mr. HORSMAN, in a powerful speech, loudly cheered, condemnatory of past legislation for Ireland, said all history told them that there was nothing so fatal as the recoil of bad legislation, and they might depend upon it that the Irish difficulty would not be got rid of by putting it out of sight for a day; and he must say that Parliament even now, if possessed with a due sense of its responsibility with regard to Ireland, had an opportunity of remedying the existing evils. If this were not done, these questions would return upon them, but he was afraid without affording so excellent an opportunity of dealing with them as at present.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the arguments in opposition to the clause, expressing his belief that by imposing this maximum they would make the poor-law more advantageous than it could otherwise be, and encourage the application of capital to the cultivation of land; he, therefore, trusted the committee would adopt it. After explanations between Mr.

HORSMAN, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. C. LEWIS, and speeches from Mr. H. DRUMMOND, Mr. R. M. FOX, Mr. MONSELL, Mr. E. B. ROCHE, Colonel Dunne, Mr. SPOONER, and Sir A. BROCKE, the committee divided, when the clause was affirmed by a majority of 127, the numbers 178 to 51; after which the House resumed.

THE BUDGET.

Formerly, this financial exposition occasioned great interest in the Commons, and crowded houses attested its importance. On Friday, however, no expectation appeared to be excited, and the House and galleries were equally ill-attended.

The House having resolved into Committee of Ways and Means, Sir CHARLES WOOD rose to make the financial statement.

Although it was not so satisfactory as he might have been justified in making it earlier in the session, he believed that it would not be altogether unsatisfactory to the country. His prospects of improvement had been somewhat overclouded during the session: there has been the famine in Ireland; and trade has been interrupted by the state of the Continent, whose inhabitants are more valuable to us as customers than formidable as rivals. Germany alone is understood to require two days' work in the week from our cotton-mills; which shows how serious must be the interruption afforded by the blockade of the Northern ports. Last session, he anticipated that the amount of the ordinary income of the year would be £51,550,000, and the extraordinary income £580,000—making a total income (excluding corn-duties) of £52,130,000. The actual income (excluding corn-duties) was £52,067,731. The expenditure was £53,287,110, exceeding his estimate; but this included items which he had not expected—for Irish distress, Canadian emigration, and naval excess of preceding years—making together £713,707; and if this sum were deducted, the current expenditure of the year would be only £52,574,403. The total receipts were £53,017,732—showing a deficiency of £269,378; but the current income of the year exceeded the current expenditure by £444,329, and deducting the naval excess and other items of the preceding year, there would still remain an actual surplus of revenue over expenditure of £120,542.

The revenue for the present year he estimated on the basis of last year; taking the figures in round numbers, a little under the actual receipts, excepting in one or two instances, where a decided improvement justifies an increase of the estimate, as in the case of Stamps, which last year produced £6,565,364. The estimated revenue stands thus:—

Customs.....	£20,220,000	Crown Lands.....	£130,000
Corn.....	230,000	Miscellaneous.....	222,000
Excise.....	13,710,000	Old Stores.....	455,000
Stamps.....	6,750,000	Surplus Fees.....	90,000
Taxes.....	4,800,000		
Income-tax.....	5,275,000		
Post-office.....	800,000		
			£52,262,000

The expenditure Sir Charles estimated as follows:—

Interest and Management of the Public Debt.....	£27,763,527
Interest of Exchequer Bills.....	480,000
Civil List, and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund.....	2,781,556
Recent Grant for Irish Distress.....	50,000
Navy.....	6,260,740
Packet Service.....	748,296
Arctic Expedition.....	12,088
Army.....	6,142,211
Commissariat.....	531,872
Militia.....	115,000
Ordinance.....	2,654,270
Miscellaneous.....	3,924,731
To refund an escheated property.....	54,173
Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat "excesses" for the year 1847-8.....	612,632
	£52,137,696

This shows an apparent surplus of receipts over expenditure to the amount of £736,936, and but for the excesses of past years the surplus would have exceeded £1,100,000.

Sir Charles entered into long explanatory statements to show that the condition of the finances is even better than it appears on the face of the accounts. Part of the navy and military expenditure arises from paying off ships, superannuating workmen, &c.; for there is nothing so expensive in the navy as reductions. The actual productiveness of the revenue is greater than it appears; certain deficiencies in the present receipts, consisting not of a falling-off, but of postponements of duty: such is the apparent deficiency of hop duty to the amount of £196,000; malt-duty (the malting season being six weeks later than it was last year), £200,000; Scotch and Irish spirits imported into this country, with permission to bond, £400,000. In Stamps and Taxes there has been an increase since the 5th of April. He believed the ordinary income of the year would exceed £46,000,000, exclusively of the Income-tax; and it is to be remembered that the revenue thus keeps up in spite of continued reductions of duty under the operation of past acts: the duties that expired in 1847 amounted to £344,886; in 1848, exclusively of corn-duties, £585,968; this year the reduction will be, principally in sugar-duties, £385,865. He might have made some remarks on the state of the nation; but he postponed that until Mr. Disraeli should have made his motion on that subject. Meanwhile, he would only say, that there certainly is a decided improvement in the manufacturing districts; money is easy; the amount both of bullion and of reserve in the Bank of England is very high, and increasing. He also surveyed the past, to show why the reductions of expenditure have not been greater. They had been checked by the outbreak in Ireland, the necessity of continuing naval works already commenced, &c.; nevertheless, the reductions in the estimates amounted to £828,700 last year, and to £1,511,455 this year; in the two years, £2,340,155. There has been a great reduction in the number of persons employed under the Board of Inland Revenue: very aged persons are superannuated; but others are appointed again, as vacancies occur in the public service, Ministers giving up their whole patronage for that purpose.

Sir Charles deprecated any demands to reduce taxation on the strength of the surplus. Small reductions of that sort only impede those larger changes which would be most beneficial to the country.

He concluded by formally moving, that the sum of £3,000,000 be paid out of the Consolidated Fund towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty.

Mr. HUME, criticising the statement, called for a more energetic exercise of the professed desire for economy. Let them direct their attention to the army, the commissariat, the colonial expenditure, the dockyards, and the waste of materials; and let them consider that they might save money by abolishing the ordnance department, and transferring the business to the army establishment.

Sir J. TYRELL complained that no reference was made to the amounts which would probably be required for Irish distress; Mr. T. L. HODGES and Mr. FREWEN predicted great distress and loss of revenue if the present duty on hops was retained; Lord A. GROSVENOR insisted that the duty on attorneys' certificates ought to be repealed; Mr. M'GREGOR would increase the income-tax in order to reduce the duties on hops, bricks, paper, and windows; Mr. COWAN complained of the general operation of Excise duties; Mr. EWART advocated reduction in expenditure; and Mr. H. DRUMMOND urged a reduction of those duties which pressed upon the poor.

Mr. M. GIBSON said, no government could obtain credit for economical administration until their tax-gatherers demanded less money from the tax-payers. He urged Ministers to pursue their free-trade policy, and joined in the representation against the Excise duties, especially complaining of the taxes upon knowledge, the duties on paper, on advertisements, and on newspaper-stamps.

Mr. STAFFORD complained of agricultural distress, and attributed it to free trade experiments.

Mr. COBDEN believed every day's experience was justifying the repeal of the corn-law. He agreed with those who recommended the abolition of excise duties. The hop duties were a remarkable instance of the absolute ruin the excise duties produced. The paper manufacture was fearfully impeded by the obnoxious duty on that article. He adverted also to the tea and timber duties, which he said must be altered. There would be "pressure from without" upon these subjects. He expressed a belief that the budget would not satisfy the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made both ends meet, but that was all. He had left the expenditure far greater than it was under the Duke of Wellington, in 1830. Before another session public opinion would express itself, and Government must prepare for 1850 a very different budget from that they had submitted to-night.

Some desultory observations were made by two or three other speakers, and then the resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.—On Friday evening, Mr. ROXBOROUGH, indignantly recapitulating the scandalous occurrences under the walls of Rome, inquired of Lord Palmerston whether the English Government had not expressed the strongest reprobation to the French Government? Lord PALMERSTON replied with reserve as to criticising conduct or motives; but he had no hesitation in saying that her Majesty's Government had seen with deep regret the course pursued by France—had from the first deprecated an armed intervention in the affairs of Rome; and he considered the intervention on the part of France as a most unfortunate occurrence. To Mr. HUME, Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the *de facto* Government of France had not been officially recognised by the British Government until it had acquired a longer and more definite establishment than the present Government of Rome.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.—Mr. DISRAELI has given notice of a motion—"That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the nation." It was put down, tentatively, for the 26th inst. On Thursday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, observing that such a motion ought not to be discussed late in the session, agreed to give Mr. Disraeli Monday, the 2nd of July—a Government night. Mr. DISRAELI acknowledged the kindness, and accepted the boon.

EARL GREY, on Monday, laid a bill on the table to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.

MR. HAWES, on Monday, withdrew the Australian Colonies Bill, in consequence of an informality, and obtained leave to bring in a fresh bill.

AFFIRMATION BILL.—The following is a list of the minority on this bill in the House of Lords on Friday:—

BISHOPS.	Minto	St. Germans	LORDS.
London			Kingston
Chichester			Saye and Sele
BARONS.	Campbell	Denman	Wrottesley
Carlisle			

PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Bishop of Oxford	Marquis of Exeter
Bishop of Norwich	Bishop of Winchester
Marquis of Lansdowne	Earl of Clare
Earl Ellesmere	Earl of Munster
Duke of Argyll	Lord Brougham
Bishop of Worcester	Lord Heytesbury
Lord Portman	Earl of Jersey
Lord Elphinstone	Duke of Beaufort
Lord Foley	Earl of Eglington
Earl Lovelace	Earl of Egmont
Lord Howden	Lord Willoughby
Viscount Clifden	Marquis of Hertford
Lord Dunally	Earl of Digby
Lord Crewe	Earl of Kinnoul
Earl Fortescue	Duke of Buckingham
Earl of Chichester	Earl of Rosse
Lord Stafford	Viscount Exmouth
Lord Ashburton	Lord Saltoun
Lord Montagu	Marquis of Winchester
Lord Wodehouse	Marquis of Ailsa

THE IRISH CHURCH.—On Monday, Mr. ROCHE asked Mr. HUME whether, as the hon. member had a motion for the 5th of July on the subject of Guiana, he would give precedence to the motion of Mr. Os-

BORNE on the subject of the Irish Church, which stood below it on the paper. Mr. HUME replied that he was quite prepared to vote for the motion of the hon. member for Middlesex on the subject of the Irish Church, and if the Government would give him a day for bringing on the important question of Guiana, which it was most desirable should be settled, he would gladly yield precedence to Mr. Osborne on the 5th of July. Mr. REYNOLDS suggested to Mr. Hume that he should bring on his motion on Tuesday. Mr. HUME would consent to discharge the order, but in that case should bring on the motion on the first opportunity. Lord J. RUSSELL desired it to be understood that the Government was no party to any such arrangement. The SPEAKER said that as the hon. member for Montrose had fixed his motion for a particular day, it would be quite irregular to bring it on at an earlier period.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND SMALL LARCENIES BILL.—On the second reading of this bill being moved, on Monday, Mr. C. PEARSON said he felt it his public duty to oppose it as a retrograde step in legislation, and a return to the body-tormenting system of former years, by extending the punishment of flogging from children of fourteen to children of sixteen years old. If it should be found that the punishment of flogging had a deterring or reformatory influence, they would be justified in applying such a remedy; but if the facts should prove that the consequence had been the increase of crime, the House ought to pause. Instead of flogging, children wanted coercion and control on the part of the parents. This appeared from the reports of inspectors of prisons. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought the objection of the hon. member did not apply to the principle of the bill, and might be discussed in committee. An idea had gone abroad that because summary convictions were taken away, clerks at sessions were to have compensation. Such was not the fact. Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill as taking so many cases out of the hands of juries, that he doubted whether they would not get rid of trial by jury altogether. After a few words from Sir G. GREY, the bill was read a second time.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—Mr. BOUVENNE, on the same day, moved that this bill as amended, be considered. Mr. MULLINS intimated his intention to move an amendment of which he had given notice. Mr. GLADSTONE said that the principle of the bill was now a debatable subject, and expressed a hope that, at that hour of the night, the discussion would not be commenced. Mr. BOUVENNE was determined to proceed. The bill had been postponed in consequence of the Derby day, and unless it were now proceeded with, there was no knowing when it would again come under the consideration of the house. He would fix the third reading for a distant and convenient day. Mr. BROTHAMTON moved the adjournment of the house; and the motion was put and carried without a division.

THE RIVER PLATE.—In reply to Mr. Smythe, Viscount PALMERSTON stated, that the communications between the Argentine Government and those of England and France, led to an expectation that the negotiations for peace would terminate satisfactorily.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—Mr. HORSMAN, on Friday, made a short statement, and asked Lord John Russell to afford time to the inhabitants of Sunderland to express their opinion on any scheme proposed by the Bishop of Durham. Lord JOHN replied, that he could not interfere with anything the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might do, but he promised that the Bishop's scheme should not receive the formal sanction of the Crown until an opportunity had been afforded of bringing the question again before Parliament.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Mr. HUME has given notice that he would bring forward his motion with respect to Guiana on the 10th of July; Mr. OSBORNE, for the same day, of his motion respecting the Irish Church; and Mr. HORSMAN, that on the 6th of July he should call the attention of the House to the state of Ireland.

MR. HAYTER has obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

PACKET STATION.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, on Monday, presented petitions from Portpatrick, Stranraer, and other places, against the removal of the packet-station between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the case. After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that it should be brought forward on some future day.

MR. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE, of Manchester, has been engaged during the last fortnight in delivering lectures on financial reform in the towns of Scotland, and has met with much success. On Monday se'night he was at Cupar, on Tuesday at St. Andrews, and on Wednesday at Kirkcaldy.

THE CHOLERA has reappeared in several fatal instances in the Metropolis, and with great virulence in several provincial towns or hamlets—as Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Cardiff, and Yealm. At the last place, a conjunction of three fishing-villages, with a total population of 2,000 persons, eight miles eastward of Plymouth, upwards of twenty persons have died. The place is proverbially filthy, though not as proverbially unhealthy: there is a tradition at Noas, one of the villages, that all the inhabitants, except seven, were swept off by a pestilence which occurred one hundred and sixty years ago. At Liverpool, there has been 114 deaths during the past week.

FLOATING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE OVER THE MENAI STRAITS.

We learn from the *Liverpool Times* of Thursday, that the floating of this monster tubular bridge (which may be ranked as one of the most extraordinary, if not the most extraordinary engineering achievement of modern times), did not take place on Tuesday as was intended. The following particulars from the scene of operations is given by the correspondent of the *Liverpool Times* :—

It was fully expected that the first great tube (which would test the entire work as to practicability) would be floated to its destination between the Britannia Rock Tower, or central pier, and the pier landward, the span being half the length of the bridge, on Tuesday evening, and many thousands of persons had assembled on both sides of the straits to witness the operations.

Seven o'clock on Tuesday evening was the hour announced for the monster movement, but at that precise time the tide was still running in the Straits with such ebullition northward, that some little further delay was evidently necessary in floating the ponderous body across, there being only about twenty minutes of anything like dead water at the top of a flood in that spot. The three great tubes already constructed were close to the shore on the Carnarvon side, and all in a line. The middle one of these was to be floated off by pontoons placed under it, the others still resting on the bearers on which they were built. The "experimental" tube was afloat, and that is nearly all that can be said so far. Some guns were fired and signals given, and an attempt was made towards floating the tube to its destined place of rest; but this was suddenly arrested by the breaking down of a capstan. It was immediately announced that the floating was necessarily postponed until seven o'clock next morning (Wednesday).

The disappointment of Tuesday was so great that comparatively few hastened to the locality on Wednesday morning. Many, however, went, but even the first goers soon returned. Another accident had taken place, said to be the sinking of some of the small boats, supporting the hawsers required for the precise "placement" of the ponderous tube. At all events, it had been officially announced that the floating was again postponed to the evening of Wednesday. It became clear to the writer of this that this could not be, as the tide would not serve until after eight o'clock, and that as darkness would soon come on, so critical a work could not be proceeded with at such a time. The general opinion now is, that the operation will not take place until Saturday, 23rd inst., when the tide will serve about noon.

The great difficulty is the placing of the tubes, by floatation, on their first resting places, at the bottom of each pier. The hoisting of them up from that position to their destined altitude on the piers will be comparatively easy by means of the hydraulic engines erected in the towers.

The daily papers of Wednesday, anxious to be early with information, gave the event as having been accomplished with great *éclat*. It turns out, however, that their descriptions (probably all supplied by the same pen) are purely imaginative. There were neither any league-long cables, any "200 or 300 pilots taking their stand on the pontoons," "as many more standing ready for action at the capstan," nor any other of the striking displays mentioned. Captain Claxton never blew "a shrill strain from his trumpet," nor was there any "loud burst of enthusiasm from the seamen" as the monster tubes moved "on the waters to the site of their final resting-place," for the simple reason, that they never moved at all. The descriptions given of the magnitude of the undertaking are, however, correct, having been taken from a printed statement previously published. The great Britannia tower in the centre of the Straits is 63 by 52 at its base; its total height from the bottom, 230 feet; it contains 148,625 cubic feet of limestone, and 144,625 of sandstone; it weighs 20,000 tons, and there are 387 tons of cast iron built into it in the shape of beams and girders. Its province is to sustain the four ends of the four long iron tubes which will span the Straits from shore to shore. The total quantity of stone contained in the bridge is 1,500,000 cubic feet. The side towers stand at a clear distance of 460 feet from the great central tower; and again, the abutments stand at a distance from the side towers of 230 feet; giving the entire bridge a total length of 1,849 feet, corresponding with the date of this present year of grace. The side or land towers are each 62 by 52 feet at the base, and 190 feet high: they contain 219 tons of cast iron.

The final operations were completed at half-past nine on Wednesday night, and the tube was fixed upon its bed.

Messrs. ROEBUCK AND R. M. FOX.—A correspondence has taken place between Mr. R. M. Fox, one of the members for Longford, and Mr. Roebuck, in regard to the alterations in the House of Commons, on Monday week. Mr. Fox had in the debate retaliated on Mr. Roebuck, by saying that he had appeared at the bar of the House as the hired advocate of rebels. Of course Mr. Roebuck was stung; and he told Mr. Fox that he had uttered a falsehood. He was called to order by Mr. Speaker, who intimated that the expression was unparliamentary; and then Mr. Roebuck retracted whatever was unparliamentary, but expressly declared that he would make no apology to the hon. member for Longford. Mr. Blackall, it appeared, waited on Mr. Roebuck to retract the word "falsehood" as applied to Mr. Fox. Mr. Roebuck referred Mr. Blackall to the Hon. F. F. Berkeley, who declared that Mr. Roebuck could only retract the word "falsehood," as applied to Mr. Fox's expressions, on that gentleman withdrawing the imputation which he cast on Mr. Roebuck, of being the "hired advocate of rebels." Mr. Fox consented to do this, and Mr. Roebuck agreed to withdraw the word "falsehood" which was applied to Mr. Fox in the heat of debate; and so the matter ended.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

That the committee which was appointed in the last session of Parliament to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, adopted certain resolutions, which were reported to the House. In the purport of those resolutions this committee is agreed with the committee of last session.

That a long and large experience of attempts to suppress the slave-trade by a naval force, leads to the conclusion that to put down that trade by such means is impracticable.

That over and above a return to the system of discouragement by commercial legislation, several measures have been suggested as suitable auxiliaries of the present preventive system, particularly the destruction of Barracoons, the infliction of the penalties of piracy on the captains and crews of vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and the enforced liberation of all slaves illegally imported into Brazil and the Spanish colonies.

That your committee have considered whether these expedients are practically available, as they conceive that if that were the case, such expedients ought to be tried before the abandonment of the system of forcible suppression should be resolved upon. But even assuming that Great Britain either is actually entitled, or could by negotiation acquire a title, to adopt all of these measures, your committee are still convinced that such a prosecution as could alone be effectual, would not be sustained by the general opinion of other civilized countries, would be attended with the imminent risk of very serious calamities, and would scarcely be sooner commenced than abandoned.

Your committee are, therefore, constrained to believe that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave-trade, and they cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending the continuance of that system. Your committee are not, however, prepared to recommend the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Great Britain of her contingent from that system which her influence has been so mainly instrumental in recommending to other countries, and without any definite understanding of their views.

Your committee are, however, of opinion, that the aim of those communications should be to release Great Britain from such treaty engagements in respect to the slave-trade as place the question of maintaining a blockading squadron beyond the free and exclusive control of British authorities.

Your committee do not conceive that if the use of force is to be abandoned, it therefore follows that Great Britain is to become neutral or indifferent with respect to the slave-trade.

It is painful to your committee to acknowledge want of success in an undertaking to which the intelligence, the energy, and the wealth of Britain have been so long and so unsparingly applied; an undertaking, the success of which this country has endeavoured to ensure by great sacrifices of human life, and for which it has consented to place at constant hazard the peace of the world; but nothing can absolve your committee from the duty of recognising the truth of the case as their inquiry has brought it under view.

It would still be the duty of the British Government to avow its unabated hostility to the African slave-trade; to employ every means compatible with a just regard to the independence of other states, to promote the mitigation of its evils, and to accelerate its final extinction; and by no means to shrink from suggesting further pacific efforts, and even further sacrifices, in the cause for which it has already toiled so much, if at any time they should be found necessary for the attainment of so happy a consummation.

That your committee entertain the hope that the internal improvement and civilization of Africa will be one of the most effective means of suppressing the slave-trade; and for this purpose, that the instruction of the natives by missionary labours, by education, and by all other practical efforts, and the extension of legitimate commerce, ought to be encouraged wherever the influence of England can be directed, and especially where it has already been beneficially exerted.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have granted £2,000 towards the endowment of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, and £2,000 to be applied towards the support of two students in that institution. The latter sum will be invested in separate trusts, the interest or dividends being applied to the object in view under such regulations and conditions as, on the recommendation of the standing committee, the Archbishop of Canterbury shall from time to time sanction.

A MARK OF PROGRESS.—On the 19th inst., a new public cemetery was opened at Leicester with due ceremony, and on the same day was celebrated the conversion of the comparatively private Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society into public property under the title of the Leicester Town Museum. The Museum says the *Mercury*, was opened to the public on Thursday, when, we are glad to hear, it was visited by not fewer than 1,500 persons, all of whom were evidently delighted with the wonders of art and science thus freely opened to their inspection.

THE INDIA HOUSE AND BOARD OF CONTROL have, it is understood, consented to allow the Indian Railway Companies to be incorporated by act of Parliament. —*Herepath's Journal*.

REFORM MEETINGS AT HUNTINGDON.—Henry Vincent delivered two addresses in the large hall in this agricultural town on Thursday and Friday evenings last. To the astonishment of all, the building was crowded by a fair representation of all classes from the town and neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Wright occupied the chair; and among those who crowded round the platform, we were pleased to see the Rev. Mr. Heyworth, the vicar of All Saints' Church—the church in which Oliver Cromwell was christened. Mr. Vincent's first address was on "the Continental Revolutions—their causes and effects." He asserted that the corruptions of the old governments, and the spurious systems of religion upheld by them, had, for the present, destroyed all faith, upon the Continent, either in men or their professions—and that the general outburst was preparatory to a great religious and political change—out of the present chaos would come a higher civilization, clearer views of religion, and better political institutions. The second address was on "Parliamentary and Financial Reform," in which the theories of the Protectionists and Conservatives were earnestly refuted. The meetings were very enthusiastic in their reception of Mr. Vincent, and his principles. The small agricultural towns are evidently preparing to take their stand with the large towns and cities in defence of cheap and good government. A few more months will reveal this unpleasant fact to the aristocracy.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return just obtained shows that in the new House of Commons there will be seats, 20 inches wide, for 462 members. There will not be any partitions or elbows between the seats. There will not be any shelves below the seats, as they would interfere with the ventilation; but presses, affording a closet under lock and key, for each member, are proposed to be made in the private gallery between the refreshment room and the library. Each lobby will afford accommodation, on divisions, for from 450 to 500 members. There will be seats for the public in the "Strangers' Gallery," 18 inches wide, for 96 persons, besides other accommodations for 54 persons, either standing or seated, as may be determined. There will be seats, 20 inches wide, in the Speaker's and Peers' Gallery, for 52 persons; and seats for 28 official persons attending the House, under the gallery, 18 inches wide. Lastly, there will be seats for 32 newspaper reporters in a gallery at the back of the Speaker's chair.

HOMŒOPATHY IN CHOLERA.—A friend travelling in Germany writes as follows:—"I have just been talking with a gentleman who brings his wool here, and who tells me he had the cholera on his estate last winter, and that out of about 220 persons whom he employs, he lost 37 or 38. He had four doctors, one of whom was homœopathic, and he had by far the most success with this treatment; he thinks he scarcely lost one, and certainly not one, unless the treatment had been delayed too long. The treatment was as follows:—A single drop of good spirits of camphor was dropped on a piece of sugar as large as a good pea, and given to the patient, who was then put to bed, and in three or four minutes another dose was given in the same way; he was then rubbed all over the body with the rough side of a woollen stocking, and hot bottles and flannels were applied to his legs and body. This almost always sufficed to bring on a nice perspiration, and the patient was generally cured without any further application." —*Leeds Mercury*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STAGE COACH.—A terrible accident occurred to Dixon's Henley and London stage-coach on Wednesday, by which several persons were severely, if not fatally, injured. It appears that the vehicle had arrived at Turnham-green, on its journey to London, when one of its axle-trees broke, and the coach immediately turned over, throwing the driver off his box, and precipitating the outside passengers into the road: at the same time, the parties in the coach were thrown to the bottom of the vehicle, whereby they received severe contusions. A lady who was on the outside had her leg broken just above the ankle. Fortunately, Dr. Dunsap, of the firm of Dunsap and Griffith, of Hammersmith, was passing at the time, and he immediately volunteered his assistance; but so great was the mischief done, that he found it necessary to amputate the limb. A gentleman who was sitting at the side of this lady received a compound fracture of one of the arms, and was attended to by the same surgeon. The other passengers, although much injured, were enabled to walk to their respective homes. The last accounts describe the injured lady to be in a precarious state.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A special general court of the governors and subscribers to this corporation was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, James Capel, Esq., in the chair, when, on the recommendation of the board of managers, rule 68 was amended, so as to confide in the board the power of granting leave of absence to children, and it was also carried, with but two dissentient voices, "That the practice of allowing as many votes as there are children to be elected be discontinued, and that for the future one vote be allowed for each annual guinea and ten guineas life subscription." The election into the establishment at Clapton of 30 children—13 girls and 17 boys—from a list of 141 candidates, was then proceeded with, and, as usual, when any of our great national charities are concerned, the bustle and excitement was intense. The business of the day terminated at 3 o'clock, when the chairman announced the issue of the polling.

A marble statue of Wesley has been erected at the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Richmond, Surrey.

LAW AND POLICE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—BASINGHALL-STREET, JUNE 8TH.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Fane.)

Re John Nash.

This bankrupt, described as at Southwark, timber and hop merchant, came up on the question of certificate. It will be remembered that the bankrupt had been in partnership with a Mr. Gurney, son of the Government short-hand writer, which, however, had been dissolved.

Mr. Shield appeared to oppose, on the ground that the bankrupt had improperly assigned his property; that he had a bill due of his own acceptance, and he represented that he had no money, when, in fact, he had £300 or £400 in his house; and insufficient bookkeeping. He (Mr. Shield) proceeded at great length to detail the facts of the case, in order to show discrepancies in the bankrupt's statement.

The learned counsel, Mr. Fuller, of the Chancery bar, for the bankrupt, urged that the partnership was dissolved in consequence of a quarrel, arising out of a promise of marriage not having been fulfilled to a young lady; that with respect to the bookkeeping, no blame could be attached to him, it having been agreed that Gurney should keep the books; and that with respect to the other grounds of objection, it was merely a statement; and that no proof had been given as to any dishonesty. Mr. Nash had been in the trade twenty-eight years.

After some discussion,

His Honour said: I will take the first point urged against the bankrupt, that he did not keep proper books, and it seems to me at present, that something like an answer has been given. The business, it appears, was to have been carried on principally in London. Mr. Nash was to attend to the business of the hops and timber in the country, and it was part of an arrangement, that the books and cash should be kept under the control and by Mr. Gurney, who was connected with commercial matters, and that Mr. Nash was not the person who ought to keep them. Certainly he may have gone beyond what is true wisdom, but I cannot punish him for that. And it appears that he was more of a hop farmer and timber merchant than an accountant. This case resolves itself into one of settled hostility towards Mr. Nash, arising from private motives. This is a person who carried on business for a vast number of years, and successfully. In the year 1840, he takes Mr. Henry Gurney into partnership, and up to 1847, carries on business with considerable success, and, shortly before that, there arises an unfortunate quarrel. A young lady is acquainted with Mr. Nash, and Mr. Gurney, his partner, makes her an offer of marriage, and that goes off. It leads to an action, and that is settled by the payment of a sum of money. That is the cause of a good deal of quarrelling, and then comes an attempt to put an end to the partnership. That failing, in 1847, an attempt is made to force Mr. Nash into bankruptcy. That was abandoned, and a deed of insolvency was substituted, and under that it goes on for some time, and a part of that deed was that Mr. Nash should be at liberty to re-purchase the farms which had been brought into the firm by him. The valuers on each side were appointed, and they tested the value of the live and dead stock. Then came the valuation of the leasehold interest. The valuers not agreeing, an umpire was appointed to express his opinion, on the claim made by one of the valuers, and that, in valuing these farms, taking into consideration that these farms were overlet, and considering that a diminution in the value of the farms would arise, the umpire goes up to London to see the inspectors, instead of exercising that judgment which any judge, or rather equal judge, ought; and he ought to have been locked up until he had given his award. He goes to London and discusses the matter with them, and they, I suppose, not exactly assenting, he goes back, and refuses to perform his duty. That leads to some inquiry; and failing, the inspectors say, We will not have anything to do with it; and then, in 1848, the Gurneys fall back to their former position, and attempt to make Mr. Nash a bankrupt. He resists the application, saying that it was not for any honourable purpose, or for the benefit of the creditors, but an attempt to break up a partnership, on the resistance of which he was interested. When he came before me, I said that I had no jurisdiction, and would have nothing to do with it, but that he might go to the Court of Review. He then took it to the Court of Review, which held, that it could not be sustained; and the Lord Chancellor decides the point against him. To make use of a vulgar expression (after he had got the decision of the Vice-Chancellor), he had not a leg to stand upon. And during all these proceedings Mr. Nash has acted in a hostile spirit. Now comes the question, how am I to deal with his conduct on this occasion? A man, if he has a belief that he has a right, has a right to defend, and if his conduct is unjustifiable in that am I to suspend his certificate? In looking at that question, I think that an allowance should be made for the infirmities of human nature. Where conduct is not tainted with dishonesty, a person is entitled to more favourable consideration. Although it is the duty of a Commissioner to denounce dishonesty and punish it, yet allowance ought to be made for angry feeling. In considering the question of certificate, it is whether he is an honest man or not; now, looking at all the conduct of this bankrupt, I cannot say that he is dishonest. I think that he is a strong-headed man, but that would not induce me to delay his certificate. Then, as to the transaction with a friend of his, it appears, that the bankrupt was

struggling to go on. He goes to this friend, and asks to borrow £300; and, in order to induce him to do that, he makes an assignment of all his furniture; and when he was examined, it was complained against him, that there existed that pertinacity which had existed throughout. That does not induce me to say, that this person should not be sent back again into the world as an honest man; for I say that bankruptcy is a stain. As to the litigation, I will not punish a man for pressing his rights, when he truly believes he has them. He sincerely believed that he was in the right, and therefore ought not to be punished. In all these cases, I find, do what I will, however favourable, that the man, or bankrupt, is a punished man. There is the stain of bankruptcy on him, and it is a stigma; he has been kept nearly two years from providing for his family, and he has suffered much mental agony; that is a sufficient punishment for all this bankrupt's offences—if offences they are—if he has acted wrongly; if he has—I do not say that he has—and, having regard to the circumstances of all these quarrels, which appear to have originated in a personal question, and, making allowances for the infirmities of human nature, I do not feel inclined to postpone this certificate; but I shall grant it forthwith.

Granted accordingly.

LAMBETH.—CHARGE BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTING YOUNG FEMALES.—Mr. J. B. Talbot, the secretary to the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, applied to Mr. Ingham, under the provisions of the Act 34 Edward III., for a summons against a person residing in York-road, Lambeth, that he might be brought before a magistrate, and held to bail for his future good behaviour. Mr. Talbot stated that on the 30th of last month he received the following letter:—

Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette office, Exeter, May 29, 1849.

SIR.—A respectable female advertised in the Exeter Gazette of Saturday week last, for a situation as first-hand milliner, and in answer she received the inclosed disgusting communication. There can be no doubt as to the writer's meaning; and in the hope that some means may be devised for punishing so infamous a wretch, we send you the document, and a copy of the paper in which the advertisement appeared.

We are, Sir, obediently yours,

WOOLMER AND CO.

Mr. Talbot proceeded to read the advertisement, which was as follows:—

To Milliners and Dressmakers.—A young person, aged 30, who is fully competent to take the management of a workroom, is desirous of meeting with an engagement as first-hand dressmaker. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. The most respectable references can be given. Address, &c.

The answer to this advertisement was in the following terms:—

Why seek a situation, when you might go into business yourself? If you would like to live in South Wales, you may meet a friend in a single gentleman just your own age, and a Devonian, manly, good-tempered, and constant in his attachments. A note addressed to — will safely reach him.

Anxious to discover, and, if possible, punish the writer of this document, he (Mr. Talbot) had caused a correspondence to be carried on by a respectable married female, and after several notes had passed an interview took place between the parties at a coffee-house in Lombard-street, City. At that interview the party expressed a violent attachment for the lady, offered at once to take her under his protection, and proposed South Wales as the place of their future residence. Mr. Ingham was of opinion that the offence alleged was one of a moral character, and one, therefore, in which he had not the power to comply with the request of the applicant or hold the parties to bail. Mr. Talbot then left the court.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—INTERESTING CASE.—Michael Corbett and James Ryan, two boys, whose heads were scarcely visible above the dock, were indicted, at the Central Criminal Court, last week, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Joseph S. Fleming, and stealing a coat, silver spoon, and other property therein.—The prosecutor, a gold-beater in High-street, Deptford, said, that early on the morning of the 4th of this month he was called up, and found that his place had been broken open from the back kitchen window, and the property taken.—John Edward Miles, 141 F, said, that he saw the two prisoners drop from the prosecutor's wall, and he captured one of the prisoners with the property on him.—The Common Serjeant: Did you examine the premises?—No. Common Serjeant: No, I thought not; another officer had to do that?—Yes. Common Serjeant: And, of course, another to take the other prisoner?—Witness: Yes; he was not taken at the time. Common Serjeant: Of course he was not; and, I suppose, another constable to prove something else. All these policemen, in such a case, accounts for the swelling up of the county rates.—Another officer produced some things found on the prisoners; and amongst them a glazier's knife, for the purpose of cutting out windows to effect an entrance into houses. The jury found them both guilty. An officer proved that Corbett had been twice convicted previously to the year 1836, and was a regular thief. The Common Serjeant asked Ryan whether he had not been drawn into the affair by Corbett, and where he had met him?—Ryan said, the last day of last Stepney fair, and he then proposed that they should go the next week to Deptford fair, where they might do something. Common Serjeant: What were you to do? tell the truth.—Ryan: To pick pockets. In answer to further questions, Ryan said that he had no father or mother, and that he lived with an uncle in Rosemary-lane. A police constable said, this was not

the first time he had been in trouble. The Common-Sergeant: I thought all his innocence was gone, coming from such a place as that. Ryan admitted that he had been before imprisoned, and once whipped at Bridewell; and, with tears running down his cheeks, implored the Common-Sergeant not to send him again to prison, but transport him; for when he came out he should be a man. The Common-Sergeant: What do you mean by being a man? Ryan (with much earnestness): Because then none of my friends and companions will know me. The Common-Sergeant: Ah! There is much truth in that. You have no chance in this country. The other boy, who during a portion of the time maintained the most hardened indifference, now burst into tears, and begged that he might be transported. The Common-Sergeant said, they were much to be pitied, particularly the boy Ryan, who had only an uncle to look after him, and was brought up in that receptacle for vice—Rosemary-lane. It was the best thing that could be done for them to transport them. Both the boys assured his lordship that they never were so happy or comfortable as when they were in prison. The Common-Sergeant said he believed them. They were then ordered to be transported for seven years. They both bowed most deferentially to the bench, and said, "Thank ye, we are obliged to you." The investigation into the circumstances connected with the lives of these two boys excited much sympathy and interest, and the poor little fellows seemed truly grateful for the sentence passed on them.

THE MORMONS IN SCOTLAND.—DUNFERMLINE.—Never was religious imposture practised more flagrantly in this district than has lately been done by some of the fanatics called Mormons, or Latter Day Saints. They have two apostles in this place, rather shrewd individuals, and both abundantly loquacious. They have been astonishingly successful in making proselytes to their opinions among the more ignorant, at some of our collieries and works, especially at Oakly. The pretensions to miracle-working are of the most blasphemous nature. In a number of the *Milennial Star* which appeared some time ago, it is narrated that these apostles restored an old man who had been stone-blind, to sight, and aephtics were invited to make inquiry for themselves at the spot. But from an inquiry that has been made, the only fact that has been ascertained, which could be the least connected with the case, is,—that some time ago there was a collier who was "blind" (as they termed it) for some days, but as soon as he was sobered he saw well enough. In the same locality there was a lame lad who said, he had faith to be healed. The two apostles anointed him with oil, and one of them prayed, after which he commanded him to rise and walk, but the limb of the poor lad was powerless as before. The other apostle prayed, and in a more imperious manner commanded him to rise; "Gle's my stilt, then," said the cripple. The first apostle then prayed at the utmost pitch of his voice, and commanded the lad in the most commanding manner, invoking the most sacred name—to arise. "As shure's death I cannot," was the reply of the guileless youth. We know several of our own acquaintances who have been in affliction, to whom the principal apostle here, a tin-plate worker, has professed his services to them, to perform miracles of healing. Two gentlemen expressed their scepticism of the tin-smith's powers in such terms as he clasped them with the scoffers who should appear in the last days; and an old lady, who for years had been confined to her room from severe rheumatism, was shocked at his audacious impiety. These apostles had the impudence, by printed placards, to challenge the ministers of the place to a public discussion of their views, knowing well that there is not a clergyman in this district but would deem it a disgrace to be seen with them in public. They, however, have caught a tartar—in a Mr. Hempseed, a renegade Mormonist, who is now in his sound mind, who has lectured on Mormonism, and invited them to discussion. None of them, however, would face him. Though in a very coarse manner, he has exposed the character, the impiety, and the imposture, of these pretended miracle-workers, so successfully, that a number of their deluded victims have seen that they were the dupes of imposture, and have left the ranks of Mormonism.—*Scottish Press*.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—We have to record a *lusus naturæ*, of which, in modern times, the Sicilian twins Ritta-Christina and the Siamese brothers were the most memorable instances. At Berneghem, a village three leagues from the town of Bruges, forming nearly the central point between Bruges, Thourout, and Ostend, were born, on the 28th ult., two children of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the ligature union beginning a little below the right breast of the one, and the left breast of the other, and continuing as far as the naval, so that the children do not look each other in the face, but are turned one towards the other in an oblique position. Their heads, arms, thighs, and legs are perfectly free, and they have the proper use of their limbs, and their position is such as to permit their mother to nurse both at the same time without difficulty. The curate of the parish baptized them the day of their birth in the names of Marie and Sophie. The parents are poor servants, working and residing in a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husband's name is Tanghe; his wife, aged about 38 years, has four children. This birth has made some considerable noise in the neighbourhood and the curious already begin to besiege the farm-house where it took place.—*Brussels Herald*.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT honoured the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk with their company at dinner on Tuesday se'nnight, at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, at which Lord John Russell was present. The banquet was succeeded by a grand ball. In concluding its account of the festivities, the *Morning Chronicle* says, "We regret exceedingly to state, that Lord John Russell was seized with a fainting fit in the ball-room about eleven o'clock, and carried out insensible. His lordship speedily revived when brought into the open air, and shortly afterwards left, in company with Lady John Russell, for his mansion in Chesham-place."

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert went to Tunbridge Wells, to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager, via the South-Eastern Railway. They returned to Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock in the evening.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is impossible to state, with any degree of accuracy, at what time the prorogation of Parliament is likely to take place. At present, it does not appear that it can be sooner than August.—*Globe*.

THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.—Wednesday being the twelfth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, was observed with all the usual formalities. Flags were flying from all the churches and public buildings in the metropolis; and at one o'clock royal salutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns.

THE QUEEN has contributed £500 towards a subscription for the relief of the destitute Irish people, and £100 in aid of the University College Hospital.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS arrived at Dover from Ostend, on Monday, by the Government mail-steamer, and was conveyed to Buckingham Palace.

SIR R. PEEL.—We have heard with much pleasure that there is a prospect, almost certain, of Sir Robert Peel's sojourning in our neighbourhood during the ensuing shooting season. He is at present in treaty for the occupation of the house and grounds of Eilan Aigas, near Beaulieu, on the estate of Lord Lovat.—*Inverness Courier*.

On Monday forenoon, the Royal Artillery Company were reviewed by Prince Albert, on the grounds in front of the Armoury, Bunhill-row. At eleven o'clock, the artillery formed in line, and went through their exercises, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pittroy, the number mustered being about 300. The Prince is Colonel and Captain-General of the corps.

ALARMING SCENE ON BOARD A STEAMER IN THE CLYDE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the passengers for Larze, by the steamer "Invincible," were put into a state of the utmost alarm and consternation by the extraordinary conduct of several parties on board. It appears that there was a bull upon deck, which, for safety, was secured in the usual manner by a ring through the nose. The parties referred to, either from mischief or other more questionable motive, succeeded, after the steamer had passed Renfrew, in irritating the animal to such a degree, that it broke the fastening and obtained its liberty. The scene which ensued on board may be better imagined than described. The passengers, in an agony of fright and apprehension, fled pell-mell, and many a narrow escape was made from a broken neck when endeavouring to get out of the reach of the infuriated animal, which, maddened by the treatment it had been previously receiving, and the extraordinary appearance of the deck, rushed hither and thither, spreading dismay and terror wherever he approached. The serious consequences which might have happened were prevented by the animal having leaped overboard. This step at once, of course, put an end to all apprehension, and the poor animal was left to its fate, though it is most probable it would reach the shore. After the alarm had subsided, the parties, four in number, who had been the occasion of the whole occurrence, were singled out, and on the arrival of the "Invincible" at the Broomielaw, handed over to the police, by whom they have, since that time, been detained for examination.—*North British Mail*.

THE CHARITABLE FETE OF NATIONAL GAMES by the Scottish Society of London, in Lord Holland's park at Kensington, was given on Wednesday and Thursday, with great success. The Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Jersey, and many of the young beauties of the female nobility, gave brilliancy to the assemblage. The Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Huntley, Earl Verulam, Lord Exmouth, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Chelsea, Mr. Fox Maule, the Chisholm, Cluny Macpherson, Macalister of Macalister, and Mr. Mackay of Ayr, were among the gentlemen. A concourse of some thousand middle-class spectators was found to take enough interest to pay for entrance into the grounds. The games were those of archery, throwing the hammer, putting the stone, and running races, broadsword, sword dances, &c. The proceedings obtained a sudden and unexpected delay on Thursday by a visit from the Queen, Prince Albert, and three of their children, and by the attendance of the Duke of Wellington. The races and feats of hammer-throwing and stone-putting were won by the Highlanders, of course; but in the competition of sword-play and archery the Southrons of the Guards and of the English archery companies were the victors. The Queen staid two hours; and Prince Albert subscribed £50.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Thursday last, the fifth anniversary of the Lancashire Independent College took place at the College, Moss Side, near Manchester. The day was highly favourable, and the attendance more numerous than it has ever been on these occasions. The large library was well filled with ladies and gentlemen from Manchester, Liverpool, and various parts of Lancashire and Cheshire. The chair was filled by the Rev. Dr. Raffles. The business of the day consisted, in part, in receiving reports from the examiners as to the progress of the students in their various departments of study—in classics, mathematics, Biblical criticism, ecclesiastical history, and doctrinal and pastoral theology. The examiners were the Rev. Drs. Redford and Halley, and the reports read by these gentlemen were honourable to the students and tutors, and highly satisfactory to the meeting. The President read a report as to the internal state of the college during the sessional year, and bore gratifying testimony to the truly fraternal feeling subsisting among the students, and to their general conduct. The Rev. John Kelly then delivered an address to the students, full of wise councils in relation to their duties and prospects, and which it is hoped will be printed. After this address several resolutions were adopted by the meeting, being moved and sustained by the Rev. Drs. Redford, Halley, Vaughan, and Davidson; by the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher, Sutcliffe, Poore, Gwyther, and Raven; and by Mr. Charles Robertson. In the refreshment room the claims of the college were again urged on the attention of its friends, and the general feeling appeared to be, that no temporary difficulty can prevent this important institution from becoming the centre of large benefit to remote generations. The plantations around the college are now grown into great richness and beauty. Not the least pleasing feature of the day was the presence of so many pastors of churches who had received or completed their education in the new college.

STAMP YOUR LETTERS.—The Postmaster-General has decided that from the 6th July all letter-receivers in towns are to receive none but stamped and unpaid letters, and that there will be a general revision and in most cases a reduction of their salaries in consequence.

MR. DICKENS ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—On Tuesday week, the seventeenth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir F. Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Bethell, Q.C., Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Gordon, the Sheriff of Edinburgh, and many distinguished members of the English Bar. After dinner, the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the society were now expending in actual relief more than £1,300 a year, and several toasts having been drunk, the chairman proposed "the health of Mr. Charles Dickens." In responding to this toast, they would be doing homage to genius. Mr. Dickens was one of the profession. He was a member of the Middle Temple. He half regretted the day they made him (the Chief Baron) a judge, and drove him from that society, because he left Mr. Dickens behind [cheers and laughter]. The toast was received with loud applause and demonstrations of good-will. Mr. C. Dickens, in returning thanks, said, he was deeply sensible of the warmth and earnestness of the welcome he had received this evening, and of the distinguished compliment which had been paid to him by the Lord Chief Baron. He had been requested to propose a toast upon this occasion, and he did not know for what reason, unless it were that he was a law student without ever having studied the law, or that he once had the honour of being connected with a case, which was an action for breach of promise of marriage [loud laughter]—and which was only reported in one book—a case in which he confessed that the pleading, the evidence, the summing-up, and the verdict, were all equally wrong [great laughter]. He was extremely glad to be present here, because it afforded him an opportunity of entering into personal explanations. Some time ago, a gentleman had written to him, stating that he thought he (Mr. Dickens) had been "rather hard" upon the profession, and it would be an agreeable sacrifice to offend justice if he would come here and confess that he did not mean what he said [laughter]. He was now ready to plead to that accusation. Mr. Dickens then made some amusing observations upon the subject of pleading, and with much humour alluded to the character of *Dick Swiveller*, as connected with the law. He concluded by proposing "the Bar and the Profession," and stated that there was no one more sincere in wishing success to the present society than he was. The greatest possible enthusiasm was exhibited by the company throughout Mr. Dickens's speech, and at its conclusion Mr. Ballantine returned thanks. Other toasts were successively proposed, and the total amount of subscriptions announced was £420.

MARRIAGE WITH THE SISTER OF A DECEASED WIFE.—By the last printed Parliamentary returns, 29,550 persons appear to have petitioned during the present session in favour of Mr. Wortley's bill to legalize the above marriages, the number of petitions being 171. Since then, 8,378 signatures have been added, making a total of 37,928. The sense of the country is best shown by the wide-spread effort made on the other side, and the disproportionate results, the number of petitions against the bill being 428, and the signatures only 12,929! Previously to the present session 13,362 persons had petitioned in favour of a similar measure, of whom more than 700 were clergy of the Established Church.

MAZZINI, THE ROMAN TRIUMVIR.—We give the following interesting account of one of the most remarkable men of our times, from the *Inverness Advertiser*:—"In the mingled moderation and dignity—the high and unswerving resolution which have characterised the councils and proceedings—and in the eloquence and cogency of argument and statement, which have marked the manifestoes and other formal documents of the Roman Triumvirate, may be traced the hand, and the presiding genius of the Triumvir, Joseph Mazzini, who is unquestionably the man of the crisis, and a greater or a worthier than whom old Rome never produced in her hours of peril. This gentleman is the same, whose correspondence was so basely tampered with some years ago, by Sir James Graham—when, in forgetfulness alike of his character of a British minister, and the honour of an English gentleman, he stooped to become the instrument of the vile espionage of Austria and the Pope; and thus added a new descriptive phrase to the English language, not likely soon to die out, the 'Grahaming of letters.' During many years of exile, Mr. Mazzini was a resident in the British metropolis, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and supporting himself by his contributions to the leading periodicals and journals. By his industry and ability, he not only earned an honourable independence, but was helpful to many of his less fortunate countrymen; and the unwearied zeal and labour which he evinced, in behalf of the schools established for the benefit of the crowd of outcast Italian boys brought over to London, will not soon be forgotten. Very shortly before he was summoned from these peaceful and beneficent labours, to play so distinguished a part in the great drama of Italian affairs, he contributed a series of papers, still remembered for their singular power and justness of view, to 'Lowe's Edinburgh Magazine' (then under the management of the present writer), under the title of 'The Pope and the Italian Question.' It is interesting now to look back upon them, and note the accuracy with which all his leading predictions have been verified. If only permitted to work out his plans, much might be hoped for the future of Rome."

THE CROPS.—From all parts, East, West, North, and South, the reports concerning the crops of Great Britain and Ireland are most favourable. The rumours of potato blight in Ireland have ceased to prevail, and each day the accounts abate nothing of their joyful but cautious tone. Similar good news comes generally from the Western countries of Europe—from France, Belgium, and Western Germany; but from Southern Russia there are accounts of great famine, and of an apparent failure, even thus early, of the cereal crops.

THE WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.—On Monday the new Synagogue in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was consecrated with great pomp, according to the Jewish ceremonial law. The proceedings were very interesting, not only from the novelty attending a celebration of the kind in this Christian country, but also from the circumstances under which this place of worship has been erected by the section of the Jewish community to which it belongs. The building itself is very tastefully fitted up and decorated internally, presenting a singular contrast to our churches, and reminding the visitor at once of the Oriental origin of the people for whose peculiar religious observances it has been set apart. The pulpit was very ably filled by the Rev. D. W. Marks, who delivered an address therein, praiseworthy for the spirit of liberality and intelligence which it breathed, for the propriety of language and grace of manner with which it was delivered, and which Gentiles as well as Jews might have listened to with edification. The preacher took as his text, 2 Chron., xxviii., 20, and having shortly referred to the scriptural meaning of the passage, he then proceeded to point out how the religious observances of the Jewish people had fallen into a state which imperatively required reformation; how it had become necessary to secure such a modification of the ritual as would produce a more solemnizing effect on the congregation, and, particularly, elevate the female sex from the degraded position which they had hitherto occupied. He showed that this was to be done by omitting the Talmudic and Mesianic passages hitherto included in the service, but not required by the ceremonial law which the Bible imposed. That law he professed his desire to adhere to, but the forms which man from age to age had laid for giving expression to the spirit of the Bible ought, he contended, to be modified by circumstances. He had, therefore, also omitted parts of their ritual relating to times of persecution. On these principles the West London Congregation of British Jews had been established seven years ago, and on these principles, having ascertained by experience that they met with the approbation of a large number of the Hebrew community, the new Synagogue was, he said, consecrated for public worship.

UTILITY OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On Monday morning a pleasure trip left Birmingham for Lincoln, with about 3,000 persons; a few hours afterwards great excitement was caused in the former town by a report that an accident had occurred, and that 500 persons were killed. The railway station was instantly besieged by anxious inquirers; the electric telegraph was immediately called in aid, and in a few minutes intelligence was received that the whole party had arrived safely in Lincoln. The report of such an accident seems to have been a most cruel hoax.

A cricket-ball, measuring 14 inches in circumference, was found in the stomach of a fine heifer slaughtered last week by a butcher at Rotherham.

LITERATURE.

The Way to the Blessed Life; or, the Doctrine of Religion. By JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE. Translated from the German by W. SMITH. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

THAT Fichte is one of the profoundest thinkers which Germany has produced is a conclusion to which none acquainted with his writings can hesitate to arrive. That his system is equally true, or, if true, calculated to confer remarkable benefits on his age, is a proposition respecting which opinions will widely differ. The manner in which he throws aside the external, and builds up his system upon materials derived altogether *ab intra*, is well known, and to many readers is absolutely unintelligible. Even those who are able to master the general processes of his mind will feel embarrassed rather than aided by the *a priori* reasoning he delights to adopt, and will suspect that, whilst external revelation is abandoned for the processes of interior thought, that revelation is, to a large extent, dictating the conclusions at which the internal processes are aiming to arrive. The work before us is the conclusion of a series presented under the titles of "The Vocation of the Scholar"—"The Nature of the Scholar"—"The Vocation of Man"—and "The Characteristics of the present Age," to which last work it was intended to be successive. This volume is devoted to a consideration of man in relation to the Divine Being.

The author sets out with the principle that life is love, and therefore blessedness; and that death alone is unblestness. Apparent life in distinction from Real life, is "a mixture of life and death, of being and nothingness. Hence it follows that the Apparent, so far as regards that in it which makes it mere Appearance, and which is opposed to the true Being and Life, is mere Death or Nothingness." Another principle is, that Being is simple, and not manifold—that whatever is, in and through itself, is perfect, and therefore incapable of interruption or addition. True life, then, partakes of the nature of Being, whilst the mere Apparent Life is one with nothingness. The object of the love of the True Life is what we call God, and lives in the Unchangeable. It is of necessity blessed, whilst the Apparent life is miserable and unblest. The substantial form of the True Life is thought, whilst virtuous action is its development, and not the True Life itself. This view, says the author, is the view of Plato, according to the Greeks, and of the Johannine Christ.

Without assenting to all the uses which are made of such a view, it is impossible to regard it without recognising in it many elements of substantial truth, though the abstract forms of the propositions leave us constantly in doubt as to their value when practically applied.

The writer distinguishes Being—that is, essential Being—from Existence—and these two conceptions are represented as opposed to each other. The Existence of Being is the consciousness of Being, i.e. the outward characteristic of Essential Being—its Being out of its Being. This abstraction the author admits to be of a very refined kind, with which opinion many readers will doubtless accord. The question is then considered—how this Essential Being, which is necessarily one, may yet be allied to multiplicity, i.e. to the world. This is illustrated by a reference to the physical eye, which breaks the simple light into many hues—not that the light itself is coloured, though it is so to the vision. So is Being not manifold, though it appears so, and man may raise himself above the appearance of multiplicity, and have faith in unity alone. This leads to the enunciation of the author's view on the subject of religion. "What is God? He is that which he who is devoted to him and inspired by him *does*. Wouldst thou behold God face to face, as he is in himself? Seek him not beyond the skies, thou canst find him wheresoever thou art. Behold the life of his devoted ones, and thou beholdest him; resign thyself to him, and thou wilt find him within thine own breast." Our object is not theological; or we might pause upon this statement, and venture a few observations on the principle thus broadly and boldly enounced.

The Gospel by John is then examined, with the view of supporting these views, and the whole is made to suggest various conclusions, some of which are in our view subversive of the most deservedly acknowledged and cherished principles. For a religion so purely intellectual we believe that man was not made, and we preserve the conviction that, though transcendentalism may have some force, such a system does not perfectly correspond with the mental and moral phenomena of our nature. Yet we have learned much from the volume; and it is an extraordinary specimen of the extent to which a powerful mind can enlighten depths of thought which intellect can hardly penetrate; and though not entirely clear, and we believe far from being entirely true, the work bears upon it the impression of a large genius, and a discriminative power entirely Fichte's own.

What are the Bishops doing? An Appeal, &c. By a Freeholder of the Province of Canterbury. London: C. Gilpin, Bishopgate-street.

THIS is a sort of Natural History of Bishops—inquiring into their order, dignity, titles, and offices, and then examining their practices by the test of Scripture. It is a volume the facts of which are pungent and pertinent, whilst its conclusions are eminently strong and practical. From so admirable a handbook for an ecclesiastical reformer, we quote a single passage occurring towards the close of the volume:—

"Multitudes in the United Kingdom, my Lord Archbishop, and not a few professedly Churchmen, are sensible of the antichristian character of the office and claims of the Episcopal priesthood: they perceive, too, how legislation has been conducted, even in our times, with a view to exalt the Episcopal order; and how that order, in its various ecclesiastical claims, interferes with Government and statesmen in framing equitable laws for the empire. EQUAL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY; IMPARTIAL CIVIL FREEDOM; AND EQUAL RIGHTS, AS CITIZENS, cannot possibly be enjoyed by Dissenters from the Hierarchy,—notwithstanding they may be tolerated by the State, while the antichristian piety exists,—dignified and maintained out of the revenues of the nation, and at the same time loaded with special favours and honours by a corrupt State. Yet many statesmen and others see how this same system is producing endless disorders and contests, with various other evils, in our distant colonies. Many of these evils are happily being corrected in Canada, through the increasing intelligence and zeal of the people, and vicinity to the United States, where there is no State-paid priesthood, but equal religious liberty: they are, however, grievously felt in Jamaica, Guiana, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and India, where prelate-bishops have been appointed, claiming homage, as 'spiritual lords,' and exclusive rights and privileges, to the manifest injury of others, and where rival church-establishments have been created, Roman, Anglican, and Scottish, contending for pre-eminence, and devouring immense portions of the revenues. But, indeed, the whole course of ecclesiastical history regarding the East, and in the West, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, presents comparatively little besides a series of undying contests between antisciptural priests, to gain power, jurisdiction, and wealth. Most of the difficulties that are now seen to agitate the several nations of Europe, Italy, Austria, Prussia, France, and Spain, besides Ireland, may be traced, it is confessed, to causes produced, more or less, by the claims and intrigues of the pretended Christian priesthood, with antichristian State-establishments, whose jesuitical policy and interests must necessarily be opposed to the liberty and true welfare of the people, and adverse, therefore, to the prosperity of pure scriptural Christianity.

"My Lord Archbishop, in closing these plain remarks, I would add, your Grace cannot be looked upon merely as a political priest, or ecclesiastical prelate; nor can you look upon yourself in such a character with satisfaction. Many have been accustomed to regard your Grace for a Christian man, a lover of the Bible, and a sincere believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Your 'Expositions' of the Gospels show you in a far different, a still higher character. But considering the hierarchy, of which your Grace is the chief priest, to be essentially popish and antichristian, utterly at variance with the Holy Scriptures;—the assumptions of the exalted priestly rank, and those titles which your Grace sustains among your fellow-priests;—the series of OFFICIAL FALSEHOODS, we have seen proved by clergymen and statesmen of the highest intelligence, in the manner of constituting bishops, in their election, confirmation, and enthronization; their THEOLOGICAL FALSEHOODS, in the ordination of the priesthood, pretending to empower each priest to administer sacraments, conveying regeneration in the rite of baptism, and forgiveness of all the sins of men; the unscriptural delusion in the confirmation of children; and the impositions on the superstitions in the pretended consecration of churches and cemeteries,—all of which are publicly and officially sanctioned by your Grace—the utmost alarm cannot but be felt at the awful responsibility attaching to your Grace, as declared in the Scriptures concerning religious teachers who propagate falsehood; and at the dread account your grace will have to render at the judgment-seat of Christ! I would not bear your responsibility in this respect for all the world!

"My Lord Archbishop, there is no custom or practice equal to these enormities in the profession of ARMS, or in that of the LAW, though they pertain only to the concerns of the present world! Nor are such iniquities to be found among the MERCHANTS of Great Britain! They would not be endured in connexion with the Royal Exchange! Worldly men would not, for shame, suffer them in the course of trade! They pertain only to PRIESTS, and to our dishonoured religion! A highly intelligent neighbour, a respectable brother freeholder,—having perused this work while in manuscript,—writes, 'IF SUCH A DECEPTION WERE PRACTISED IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD, WE SHOULD, AS A COMMERCIAL NATION, BE ABHORRED!' This witness is true.

"My Lord Archbishop, you do not believe these rites, ceremonies, and false doctrines. You know better, and you teach better; though you continue to practise them. I appeal to your evangelical writings.

"My Lord Archbishop, I have no doubt but you believe all this; but then you cannot at the same time believe in your official ceremonies of the Church! In these passages you give a clear and faithful declaration of the way of a sinner's salvation, according to 'the glorious gospel of the blessed God.' You act the part of an upright expositor of the words of Christ. This would be received as sound doctrine alike by all real Christians,—enlightened Anglo-Episcopal Churchmen, Scotch Presbyterians, and religious Dissenters, whether Independents, Baptists, or Wesleyans—or by pious continental Protestants—Lutheran or Calvinistic. Thousands who never were 'confirmed' by a priest-bishop, nor baptized by a priest, nor ever heard of a priest as a minister of Christ, have lived in holiness on earth, 'by faith on the Son of God,' and died rejoicing in hope of glory. But this simple, evangelical, and orthodox statement is utterly at variance with the rites, and ceremonies, and sacraments of a priestly ministry. There must, therefore, be something truly fearful in the case of those who add to these divine truths the devices of men, with an

order of priests, manifestly not to be found in the word of God. Such is the declaration of the Almighty, Rev. xxii. 18, 19."

Beauties of Channing. With an Essay prefixed by WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. London: J. Chapman, 142, Strand.

WE have not compared this compilation with the original works of the celebrated author. We recognise, however, some of Channing's good passages, whilst we miss others, and think that some are needlessly truncated.

Prize Essays on the Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes. By FIVE WORKING MEN. With Prefatory Remarks by the Rev. E. BICKERSTETH, A.M., Rector of Watton. Religious Tract Society.

THIS is the second series of practical essays on this subject issued by the Tract Society. Without pledging ourselves to the accuracy of every individual sentiment contained in this volume, we cannot but express our conviction, that it is well calculated to arouse inquiry and to urge to practical action in a very important direction.

The following works have been likewise received:—*Hymn-Book for Maternal Associations.* Original and Selected. By ANN JANE. London: B. L. Green.—*The Easter Offering, 1849.* W. E. Painter, 392, Strand.—*England in the Days of Wyclif.* By the Rev. H. S. M. HUBERT, M.A., Vicar of Croxton, Norfolk. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.—The author thus states his object:—"To give a faithful picture of the manners of those of our ancestors of the fourteenth century who moved in the ordinary walks of life; to hold up, as a beacon for our warning, the sins which provoked the Divine judgments upon the English people of that age; to compare the mode of life of the people of the present day with that of our forefathers five centuries ago; and thence to show how far we are avoiding their faults, or partaking of their sins, is the object which the author proposed to himself in writing the following pages." The work is most interesting, and the comparisons between past and present are instituted with fearless fidelity.—*Annals of the Poor.* By the Rev. L. RICHMOND. Kible, Margate.—The most portable and economical edition of these tracts we have ever seen.—*Poems.* By the Rev. J. COLLINSON. Painter, London.—*Middling!*—*Nice's Outlines of General Knowledge.* Gilbert.—*The Efficacy of Prayer consistent with the Uniformity of Nature.* By Dr. CHALMERS. Partridge and Oakley.—A cheap edition of a well-known sermon.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

POLITICAL PLAIN SPEAKING.—When Napoleon wrote bulletins about the star of Austerlitz and the fulfilment of his destiny, we were all equally shocked at his principles and his style. Yet the apologies still ringing in our ears for the wars of Afghanistan, of Scinde, and of Gwalior, though made but yesterday by the highest authorities on either side of the House of Commons, were but a plagiarism from the Emperor of the French, in more correct, though less animated language. Nor could it be otherwise. Empire cannot be built up, either in the West or in the East, in contempt of the laws of God, and then be maintained according to the Decalogue. When the vessel must either drive before the gale or founder, the helmsman no longer looks at the chart. When the pedestals of the throne are terror and admiration, he who would sit there securely must consult other rules than those of the evangelists. Sir John Shore was the St. Louis of governors-general; but if Clive had been like-minded, we should have had no India to govern. If Hastings had aspired to the title of "The Just," we should not have retained our dominion. If Wellington had ruled in the spirit of his conscientious predecessor, we should infallibly have lost it. With profound respect for the contrary judgment of such a man, we venture to doubt whether the severe integrity which forbade him to bear the sceptre of the Moguls as others had borne it, should not have also forbidden his bearing it at all. Needless to assume incompatible duties, is permitted to no man. Cato would have ceased to be himself, had he consented to act as a lieutenant of the usurper. The British viceroy, who shall at once be true to his employers, and strictly equitable to the princes of India and their subjects, need not despair of squaring the circle.—*Sir James Stephen's Essays.*

THE "FORGET-ME-NOT."—Miss Strickland, in her late work on the Queens of England, speaking of Henry of Lancaster, says:—"This royal adventurer—the banished and aspiring Lancaster—appears to have been the person who gave to the *myosotis arvensis*, or forget-me-not, its emblematic and poetical meaning, by uniting it, at the period of his exile, on his collar of St. S., with the initial letter of his motto or watchword, *Souvenez-vous de moi*; thus rendering it the symbol of remembrance, and like the subsequent fatal roses of York and Lancaster, and Stuart—the lily of Bourbon, and the violet of Napoleon—an historical flower. Few of those who at parting exchange this simple touching appeal to memory are aware of the fact that it was first used as such by a royal Plantagenet prince, who was, perhaps, indebted to the agency of his mystic blossom for the crown of England. It was with his hostess, at that time wife of the Duke of Bretagne, that Henry exchanged this token of good-will and remembrance."

THE SPIRIT OF COAL.—Little did Dr. Robert Clayton, when, one hundred and sixty years ago, he wrote to Boyle his account about the "spirit of coal," dream of the vast proportions the genius he first let loose from the retort would acquire in process of time. "I kept this spirit," writes he, "of the fluid we call by the domestic title, gas, in bladders, for a considerable time, and endeavoured several ways to condense it, but in vain; and, when I had a mind to divert strangers or friends, I have frequently taken one of these bladders, and pricked a hole therein with a pin, and compressing gently the bladder near the flame of a candle till it once took fire, it would then continue flaming, till all the spirit was compressed out of the bladder; which was the more surprising, because no one could discern any difference in appearance between these bladders and those which are filled with common air." Little did the country folk, living near the coal districts, who used to boil eggs and roast meat over the lambent flames which here and there crept up out of the earth, and were way-side wonders to the gaping rustics—little did they ever imagine that the day was on the page of the future, in which cooking by gas would be among the commercial applications of that time. And surely, least of all did he who, greasy can in hand, terrible with torch, armed with scissors, and burthened with cotton wick, trudged down the gloomy streets of London, and lighted up the dim, dismal street-lamps (whose only faculty was to indicate, not effect, illumination), conceive the era when can and torch, scissors, and cotton wick, would disappear before the cleanly flame of gas, and the pocket-lamp and ladder of the lamplighter.—*Eclectic Review.*

EIGHT MEN KILLED AT ROXBURGH.—On Wednesday last an accident occurred at the railway-bridge now building at Roxburgh, over the Teviot, on the line of the Kelso and St. Boswell's branch of the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway. The bridge consists of a number of stone piers, all of which are up to their intended height, and the arches are in course of formation. The abutment on the north side of the river, and the second pier from it, rest on each side of a very deep quarry, out of which the stones to build the bridge have been worked (this part of the structure not being in the river); and between these there was an intermediate pier, over which, at the time of the accident, rested one of the large heavy travelling cranes used in lifting blocks of stone and other weights; the crane, however, as we understand, did not rest upon the pier, but rested upon a self-supporting service way. Between 5 and 6 o'clock eight men were on the crane, engaged in the work of springing the two arches, and a number of others were working in the quarry beneath, a depth of from 80 to 90 feet; when, without giving any warning, the pier in question gave way with a sudden crash, precipitating the eight men, the unfinished part of the arches, and the wooden framework underneath, into the abyss below, and burying those employed there in the ruins. Surgical assistance was promptly sent for, and the dead, as they were taken from the ruins, and survivors, who were in a state to be removed, were, after being attended to, conveyed to their homes. Several of the unfortunate men were shockingly mutilated. It was stated that there are eight who were either killed by the falling rubbish, or who died soon after being taken out.

MR. HULLAH'S CONCERT.—Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio "Elijah," was, on Wednesday night, performed under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The principal vocalists were the Misses Lucombe and Deakin, Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Messrs. Lockey, Benson, Seguin, and Herr Pischek. The chorus was composed of the members of Mr. Hullah's upper singing school, and the performance was correct and effective: the fine chorus, "Thanks be to God," was admirably sung, and deservedly encored; as was the beautiful quartet, "Cast thy burden on the Lord," and the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes to the mountain." Herr Pischek was much cheered during the evening, his splendid voice being well adapted to the solemn music allotted to Elijah, whom he represented. His singing in the pathetic air, "It is enough, O Lord!" was generally appreciated. Miss Lucombe evinced great spirit and energy in rendering, "Hear ye, Israel." The choruses, "Baal, we cry to thee," and "Holy, holy!" were most impressively given. Miss Deakin, who possesses a pleasing rather than fine voice, was very useful in some quartets and concerted pieces. It is well observed by the *Spectator*, in noticing this performance:—"The army of volunteers displayed in the difficult passages and delicate shades of the music that surprising discipline to which Mr. Hullah has brought them: they sing not only with an accuracy very surprising in such a large body—doubly surprising when we consider the heterogeneous elements—but also with a tasteful appreciation of his guidance, which shows how much they must like their master. The conduct and arrangement of the whole reflected great credit on Mr. Hullah."

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.**—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pinlücke, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but

without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

[Advertisement.]—**THE TEETH.**—These organs are alike essential to health and beauty. It is therefore to be regretted that they are so liable to decay. Yet it is a fact which cannot be too widely known, that if, directly a black speck is seen in a tooth, it be filled with Brande's Enamel, the decay will be arrested, pain escaped, and the teeth preserved to ripe old age. If people allow their teeth to decay until the nervous pulp is wholly exposed, it cannot be wondered at that they find it difficult to ease or cure that terrible pain, the tooth-ache. "A stitch in time saves nine"—and upon this principle, the use of Brande's Enamel will prove a real blessing to all who give it a trial where decay has made its appearance in the teeth.

GLEANINGS.

Athens now boasts of twenty-two journals, a greater number, in proportion to its population, than any other city in the world. Of these, sixteen are political, one legal, one medical, and two literary.

It is found that, in Cardiganshire, only 3,000 people out of 68,766 speak English.

The *Leicester Mercury* describes a gigantic tea-urn, capable of supplying 1,000 persons in the Town Hall, at a teetotal meeting:—"The urn was placed in front of the orchestra, and a pipe ran down the centre of the hall, on both sides of which were a number of taps, and to each a lady and a waiter were stationed."

The *Liverpool Times* considers it probable that the repeal of the Navigation-laws will give a great impetus to the construction of sailing vessels of iron, in the building of which no nation can successfully compete with us.

The iron and timber trade is nearly extinct for the present on the Trent, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe. Business on the principal wharves was never known to be in such a languid condition.

The *Suffolk Chronicle* reports that a widow lady, lately residing at Whitton, had removed into Ipswich, through dread of the said-to-be-coming earthquake "in the country" next month!

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from Rio Janeiro, says, we can form no conception of the ugliness of the Brazilian women. He is tired and sick of looking at them.

In the extra polite circles of New York, the *Night-Mare* is now termed the "Nocturnal horse of the feminine gender."

The *Daily News* declares that the Maidstone election contests between 1747 and 1847 cost upwards of £150,000; and, despite this immense expenditure, the two factions have, as nearly as possible, enjoyed an equal share of the representation.

It is proposed to enclose fifty acres of Wimbledon Common, and to form an establishment for the reception of pauper children from the Unions in the county of Surrey.

"A bird's nest," says the *Nottingham Review*, "was recently found in the village of Stapleford, partly composed of lace edgings! Should this practice become general, it is confidently anticipated that the warp trade, contrary to the expectations of many, will 'look up' again."

The *Morning Advertiser* says, "Every door or passage is pregnant with instruction to the patron of beggars, as the beggar-marks show that a system of freemasonry is followed, by which a beggar knows whether it will be worth his while to call. In a thousand towns are examined, the same marks will be found at every passage entrance."

Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the State. As the beams to a house, as the bones to the microcosm of man, so is order to all things.—*Southey.*

A Worcester publican has a pig only half-fatted, which weighs 120 stone.

A notorious burglar, named Phillips, confined at Charlestown, Massachusetts, revealed to the warden and marshal the hiding-place of a rich booty on the banks of the river, and they took him to the spot in a cab. The three dug deeply into the earth by turns, until they had made a large pit; and Phillips then tumbled the warden in upon the marshal, and made his escape!

In this week's report of the Registrar-General the death of a juggler is mentioned, in University College Hospital, from "tremendous pericarditis, caused by passing an iron sword down the oesophagus, and thence to the pericardium, after exhibition."

In and around Manchester there is now employment for all persons in any way acquainted with manufactures.

BIRTHS.

June 17, the wife of the Rev. F. TUCKER, of Manchester, of a daughter.

June 21, at Kimbolton, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH BAINES, of a daughter.

June 23, the wife of the Rev. S. COWDY, of Chipperfield, of a daughter.

June 21, at Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. J. C. BODWELL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 19, at Mill-street, Evesham, by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, Mr. CHARLES ASBURY, ironmonger, to SARAH, daughter of the late Mr. B. BEESLEY.

June 19, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, by the Rev. C. Hargreaves, Mr. JAMES WOOD, of Trent Lock, near Sawley, to JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. TAYLOR, of Little Hallam, near Ilkeston. It was the first marriage solemnized in the new Independent Chapel, and it was decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens, and the happy couple were presented by the minister with "Morrison's Counsels to a Newly-Wedded Pair," and "The History of the Independent Church and Congregation, Ilkeston."

June 20, at the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. J. Buckpit, Mr. JAMES NANCEKIEVILLE, of Frithestock, Devon, merchant, to Miss GRACE WARD, of Torrington.

June 21, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Havant, Hants, Mr. HENRY TIER, of Embsworth, to ELIZABETH, the youngest daughter of Mr. I. MILLER, of Hermitage, in the county of Sussex.

June 21, at Cowbridge Chapel, Hertford, by the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, pastor, Mr. GEORGE JACKSON to Miss ANN ROGERS, both of Hitchin, Herts.

June 23, Mr. GEORGE OFFOR, jun., eldest son of G. Offor, Esq., of Hackney, to EMMA, only surviving daughter of the late W. BROWN, Esq., of Mile End.

DEATHS.

June 8, in peace, the Rev. J. CAMPBELL, of Bideston.

June 19, at her father's residence, Great Abbot, Hants, after a short illness, aged 24, ELIZABETH MARY WAX. She was an ornament to her sex, and a credit to the Christian name.

June 20, at her residence, Independent-hill, Nottingham, in the 83rd year of her age, ANN EYRE. She was received into the fellowship of the Congregational church assembling in Castle-gate Meeting-house, in that town, in the year 1786, during the ministry of the Rev. Richard Plumbe, and continued a consistent member of that Christian society to the close of her life. She was one of the forty-one members of that church when the late Rev. R. Allott, then of Stratford-on-Avon, was invited to become its pastor. She had consequently been united to the same Christian community for the long period of sixty-three years, and during twenty-three of those years was its senior member.

June 21, at his residence, on Clapham-common, in his 81st year, JOHN HATCHARD, Esq., for fifty years the much-respected senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers and publishers, 187, Piccadilly.

June 23, at No. 8, Clapham-road-place, Kennington, aged 67 years, the Rev. JOHN STYLES, D.D., for many years deservedly reckoned one of the ablest and most eloquent of the Dissenting clergy. Those friends of the deceased who knew him the most intimately appreciated him the most highly, and by all such his memory will long be most fondly and affectionately cherished. He endured a tedious and protracted illness without a murmur, supported and cheered by those glorious truths which he had so often and so fervently proclaimed to others; and it may emphatically be said of him, that his end was peace.—*Times.*

June 23, at Burlington-house, Wotton-under-Edge, at the advanced age of 83, the Rev. JOHN LAWIS, formerly, and for upwards of twenty years, the respected minister of the Old Town Independent Chapel, Wotton.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been unusually steady during the past week. The amount of business transacted has been moderate, and prices have fluctuated but little. In city circles the financial statement of Sir Charles Wood is regarded as on the whole satisfactory, though it is confessed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer cuts a rather "small" appearance in proposing to save £100,000 out of the enormous revenue of Great Britain. It is just as though a man with an income of £1,000 a year proposed to lay by out of it not quite £2 per annum to be applied to his past liabilities! Pooh! It is like everything Whiggish, a mere sham. Yesterday, the intelligence that the Chinese refused to comply with the treaty for the opening of Canton, on the 6th of April, caused the Funds to decline for a time, but the upward tendency of the market was resumed, and prices left off favourably.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.
Cons. for Acct.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.
3 per Ct. Red.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.	91½ e.d.
New 3½ per Ct.	92	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Annuities...	92	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
India Stock ..	194	193½	195½	—	195	195
Bank Stock ..	45 pm.	44 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.
Exchq. Bills...	73 pm.	69 pm.	—	—	—	71 pm.
India Bonds ..	8½	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
Long Annuity..	8½	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16

Foreign Securities have also been very steady. Spanish and Portuguese have been duller, whilst Mexican have been more in favour again. Buenos Ayres have also greatly risen, in consequence of the renewed expression by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, of his expectations of a satisfactory adjustment of the River Plate question.

The Railway Market has been firmer, and a slight advance is perceptible in prices. As in the English Fund Market, little business has been done, but that has been mostly in investments. As "burnt children dread the fire," so speculators hold-off from the Share Market—a good sign of improvement. The meetings of railway companies have been singularly unimportant this week. Some of the dissentient shareholders in the Caledonian line have held a meeting, at which the conduct of the directors was brought under review. The Arbroath and Forfar Company have resolved upon making a call of £1 per share, to liquidate the claims of such mortgage creditors as may not agree to reduce the rate of interest now payable. The Irish South-Eastern shareholders have approved of the bill before Parliament for amending the powers of their act. The Midland Great Western (Ireland) Company have sanctioned the proceedings of their directors in negotiating a loan with Government of £500,000 for extending the line from Athlone to Galway.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Bank of Australia was held yesterday afternoon, and the agreeable announcement of a resumption of dividends was made, the distribution on the present occasion being at the rate of 12s. per share, free from income-tax. The propriety of the declaration of this sum after the report and accounts were gone into was not questioned; and the estimate of loss, large as it is, did not create much discussion, since the prospect of a return to improvement, now that the debt due from the Bank of Australia is in process of liquidation, seemed to give increased confidence to the majority of the shareholders.

The Corn Market on Monday was much firmer, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. realized.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sackings or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6	.. 7 15 6
3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 5 0
Chi-nez glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

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Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
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Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
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Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sackings bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
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